The New-York Times.

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NEW-HAMPSHIRE REDEEMED

The Granite State Again Under Republican Control.

The Governor and Both Branches of the Legislature Secured.

An Earnest Canvass and a Glorious Victory.

The First Gun of the Campaign of Seventy-Two.

Grant's Administration Heartily Indorsed.

Yesterday the annual State election was held in New-Hampshire for Governor, Railroad Commissioner, Councillors, and Representatives to the Legislature. The election in the Granite State occurring earliest in the year, its results are always looked for with especial interest. This is peculiarly the case in years like the present, when the Presidential campaign occurs. The canvass just closed has had a new element of interest in the fact that last year the State was carried by the Democrats for the first time since 1863. Earnest efforts were made by the Republicans to redeem the State from the hands of the enemy, and the struggles of the Democrats were most desperate to retain their power. Every county of the State has been thoroughly canvassed by leaders of both parties, and the questions in issue between them squarely presented to the people. In some portions of the State, where the Democracy largely preponderated, the most unblushing frauds have been attempted, as our readers have been from time to time informed, and doubtless in some instances with success. Nevertheless the result has been all that the most sanguine Republicans have hoped. The State has been redeemed, and the true majority of the people are again represented in the gubernatorial chair and in the legislative halls.

Last year the total gubernatorial vote of the State was 69,729, of which 34,699 were given to WESTON, Democrat; 33,892 to PIKE, Republican; 782 to COOPER, Labor Reform, and 356 scattering. WESTON's plurality was 807; but as an absolute majority is required by the law of the State, there was no election by the people, and WESTON was elected Governor by the Legislature, in which the Democrats and Labor Reformers united, with a majority of three on joint ballot. The vote in 1868 for President stood: Republican, 38,191; Democratic, 31,224; Republican majority, 6,967.

The principal State officers voted for yesterday were:

	Governor.	Railroad Commissioners.
Republican	Ezekiel A. Straw.	Albert S. Mitchell.
Democratic	James A. Weston.	Henry Colony.
Labor Ref.	Lemuel P. Cooper.	Levi D. Tucker.
Temperance	John Blackmer.	A. S. Kendall.

A Republican Victory—Over 1,700 Majority in the Towns Heard From—Joy of the Republicans.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., March 12.—By noon today the Republicans of New-Hampshire became confident; at 4 o'clock they were jubilant; at 8 enthusiastic, and as night advanced they became more and more confident of victory. Notwithstanding the fact that outside observers were convinced several days ago that they were sure of victory, they had themselves been made so doubting by last year's defeat that they were afraid of the result of today's contest. As first returns showing test-votes on Moderators came in, they were still hesitating, and finally became convinced of their triumph only when returns of the vote for Governor showing Republican gains from all parts of the State, and returns showing that the Republicans were sure of the Legislature, were received.

At 9½ o'clock this evening, the returns of 88 towns gave STRAW 11,560; WESTON, 10,696; scattering, 160, showing a net Republican gain of over 1,000. By this time the Republicans had gathered in great crowds in Phenix Hall, and this result being announced, cheers broke forth. They were sure of victory at last. The Old Granite State was redeemed. The labor of weeks, which had been one of love, had been rewarded with triumph, and the conviction was felt that it had been won by reason alone; that great national questions, argued before the people by statesmen of national reputation, had been decided in favor of the Administration, and not the least satisfaction of rejoicing thousands arose from the fact that New-Hampshire, as in 1868, is the first to wheel into line for GRANT, Freedom, Economy and Reform. Hour by hour the returns became better, and when they had been received from ninety-eight towns STRAW had a majority of 1,776.

Excepting the outrage at Lisbon this morning, the day has been peaceable throughout the State, and the Republicans of Lisbon took a noble revenge by carrying the town. The polls everywhere were surrounded by crowds from the hour of opening until they closed, in many smaller towns the entire voting population being present the whole time, thus showing the intense interest taken by every one in the result. Republicans and Democrats mingled together, however, without anything more serious than earnest debate, with the one outrageous exception noted. The Republicans, although noisy in their joy to-night, are forbearing to their opponents. Speeches have been made by Gen. HARRIMAN and others of a congratulatory nature, and the Republicans have resolved to go en masse to Manchester to-morrow night to serenade Gov. STRAW, and rejoice with their brethren of that city. In every way the party has good cause for rejoicing, and the fight has been squarely fought and grandly won on adherence to the Administration as a national issue. In State matters the results have been equally satisfactory. There is a large majority of decided Republicans in the Legislature, and the personal character of the members elect is much above the average.

Hon. CHAS. H. CAMPBELL, of Nashua, will probably be President of the Senate, and Judge ASA FOWLER, of Concord, Speaker of the House. This Legislature elects a United States Senator, who will be an Administration Republican. It is evident from the way returns come in that the whole State will not be reported to-night, but enough is now in to place the result beyond a doubt.

In Portsmouth eight Republicans and two Democrats have been elected to the Legislature. Last year Portsmouth gave 1,044 for Pike, (Republican,) 916 for Weston, and 7 scattering. The legislative delegation then stood 8 to 2, the same as now.

In Dover, nine Republican and one Democratic Representatives to the Legislature have been elected.

STRAW's majority in Manchester will exceed 600.

The Republicans nominated and have probably elected five extra members to the Legislature.

Bulletins of the Day.

The following dispatches, as received at this office from our special correspondent, indicate the results of the election, as they were received at the Republican Head-quarters in Concord from hour to hour during the day:

CONCORD, N. H., March 12—10 A. M.—Three hundred and twenty-five returns on preliminary votes from a large number of towns show Republican gains everywhere. STRAW's majority will be over 1,500. The Legislature is Republican by 50 majority.

Half-past 10 o'clock, A. M.—Six towns give STRAW 934; WESTON, 795; scattering, 25. The net Republican gain is 60.

Eleven o'clock, A. M.—Forty-one towns give STRAW 8,163; WESTON, 7,674; scattering, 133—a Republican gain of 666. STRAW carries Manchester by 442. Last year WESTON carried it by 21.

Half-past 11 o'clock, A. M.—Seventy-two towns give STRAW 17,604; WESTON, 15,866; scattering, 360. STRAW's majority, 1,488. This includes Concord, Nashua, Manchester, Somersworth and Dover. The Republican gain is 1,388. E. C.

Twelve o'clock.—At noon the Republicans had 48 majority in the Fourth Ward of Concord, a large gain on last year to the same hour. Returns from Piermont and other towns continue to show Republican gains. The Legislature is saved. A heavy snow-storm has commenced, but it will not diminish our victory in the least.

Half-past 12 o'clock, P. M.—The Republicans elect both Representatives in Charlestown, Sullivan County. Both were Democrats last year. There is a Republican gain of 11 on the Moderator vote in Whitefield, Coos County. There is a Republican loss of 8 on Moderator in Boscowan, Merrimack County. A full vote is being polled in Concord, with indications of Republican gains. Hooksett has gone Republican, with a gain of 24. Lisbon is Republican—a gain of 5. Newport has gone Republican.

Three o'clock, P. M.—The Lower House of the Legislature thus far stands 91 Republican, 55 Democrats, and 1 Labor Reformer.

Half-past 3 o'clock, P. M.—The State Senate stands 9 Republicans, and 3 Democrats. The Council consists of 3 Republicans and 2 Democrats. One hundred and forty-two towns give STRAW 2,656 majority. One hundred towns show 2,066 Republican gain.

Nine o'clock P. M.—One hundred and fifty-eight towns give STRAW 31,702; WESTON, 29,618; Temperance and Labor Reform, 736.

Ten minutes past 12 o'clock A. M.—One hundred and eighty-one towns of the 234 in the State have been reported. Vote—STRAW, 31,860; WESTON, 29,721; Temperance and Labor Reform, together, 756.

1 o'clock A. M.—One hundred and seventy-four towns give STRAW 32,380; WESTON, 29,812; scattering, 720—giving the Republicans a majority in these towns of 1,738.

CONCORD, March 13—1½ A. M.—One hundred and seventy-four towns give Straw 32,380; Weston, 29,812; Blackmer, (Temperance,) 328; Cooper, (Labor Reform,) 391. The Legislature stands Republicans, 167; Democrats, 101; Labor Reform, 3; Temperance, 2.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

DOVER, N. H., March 12—Noon.—The polls opened in the face of a storm. Both parties are in full force, and the voting is lively. A large vote will be cast. The prospect now is that the Republican candidates will be chosen in all the wards—a gain of one.

Rochester.—The first count shows the Republicans ahead.

Newcastle.—The Republican Moderator will be elected by 40 majority. The Republican majority last year was 7. The vote now stands, 91 Republicans, 54 Democrats.

Manchester—noon—A large and strictly party vote is being cast. Not over forty or fifty votes have been thrown for the Temperance and Labor Reform Parties. Ward 1, 2, 3 and 4 are largely Republican. Ward 6 is about evenly divided. In Ward 5 Weston is reported to be 300 ahead. In this ward Straw's vote will be 30 or 40, and the Democrats expect to poll about 580. A fair estimate gives Straw 300 majority in the city.

Keene—1½ P. M.—The election is progressing quietly. The vote is heavy and the interest intense. The Democrats are hopeful and the Republicans confident.

Harrisville.—The Democratic Moderator will be elected by about 10 majority. Last year there was a Democratic majority of 4.

Surry.—Last year Surry voted twice for Representative, the result being a tie in both cases. This year the Republicans have 1 majority.

Dover—2 P. M.—The vote now stands: Straw, 840; Weston, 768. Last year the full vote stood: Republican, 829; Democratic, 836; scattering, 30.

Durham.—The Republican Moderator will be elected.

Alton.—The Republican Moderator is elected by 18 majority.

Rochester.—The Republican Moderator has 28 majority.

Laconia.—Three Democratic Representatives are elected from Laconia; last year there were two.

Littleton.—The Democratic gain is about 40.

Lancaster shows a Democratic gain.

Lisbon shows a small Republican gain.

The definite result cannot be indicated, probably, before late to-night.

CONCORD, 3 P. M.—The Republican State Committee have received telegrams from the following towns giving the Moderator votes: Franklin, 19 Republican majority; Stratham, 29 Republican; Hampstead, Republican; Hollis, 7 Republican; Littleton, 37 Democratic; Weare, 16 Republican; Alton, 18 Republican; Newport, 57 Republican; Hooksett, Republican; Walpole, 30 Republican gain; Sutton and Winchester, Republican; Henniker, 3 Republican.

The Moderator votes are claimed to be test votes in most cases. A driving snow-storm is in progress, but it began at so late an hour in the day that it will have but little if any effect on the vote in the State.

CONCORD—4 P. M.—One hundred and twenty towns foot up: Straw, 24,870; Weston, 23,022; Blackmer, (Temperance,) 186; Cooper, (L. R.,) 370; scattering, 71. Straw's majority, 1,411, which will be reduced somewhat by returns to come in.

CONCORD, N. H., March 12—9½.—Returns of the vote for Governor, received from fifty-nine towns, give Straw, Republican, 12,410; Weston, Democrat, 11,883; Blackmer, Temperance, 86; Cooper, 116; scattering, 45—giving a majority in these towns of 380 for Straw.

These towns last year gave Pike, Republican, 10,666; Weston, Democrat, 11,379; Cooper, Labor Reform; Coates, Temperance, and scattering, 246.

A Democratic Outrage.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., March 12.—The following was received this morning from A. B. BROWN, a reliable Republican of Lisbon:

To E. H. Rollins:

The Kuklux were rampant in Lisbon last night. Mr. FISH took a Republican to Littleton, that he might reach Lancaster in season to vote. When returning his horse was seized by the bits by some men, while others dealt him several blows with clubs, cutting severe gashes in his head, nearly sufficient to cause death. The house of another Republican was broken into by armed men, and his life threatened with revolvers. We have all the adjoining towns to fight today, but are prepared for a vigorous defense by the appointment of special police. Though this portion of the State is the Democratic stronghold, voting has commenced with every indication of a decided Republican victory, notwithstanding these attempts at terrorism.

In this city, the whole Republican strength was at the polls at the opening of the polls in most wards, while very few Democrats were to be seen. News of the Democratic outrage at Lisbon has been telegraphed by Mr. ROLLINS all over the State. E. C.

The Vote by Towns.

The following is the vote by towns, so far as returns have been received:

	Straw.	Weston.	Scattering.
Portsmouth	1200	889	6
Dover	1063	818	22
Wakefield	144	180	..
Barrington	190	163	..
Farmington	307	245	..
Durham	133	106	..
Newmarket	126	230	..
Rollinsford	165	70	..
Alton	268	212	..
New-Durham	48	149	..
South Newmarket	160	50	..
Hooksett	102	122	3
Hampton Falls	96	46	..
Warner's	185	249	2
Moultonboro	135	194	4
Danbury	88	120	1
Dublin	99	80	..
Temple	68	50	..
Laconia	240	201	..
Belmont	91	176	..
Cornish	180	126	..
Oxford	170	150	..
Orange	40	28	..
Dorchester	50	130	..
Tamworth	213	143	..
Lisbon	241	180	..
Northfield	79	148	61
Fisherville	200	138	4
Littleton	307	260	..
Hampton	176	133	..
Milton	122	131	6
Tilton	162	157	..
Lebanon	370	261	..
Plymouth	164	210	..
Franklin	251	225	..
Hopkinton	242	242	5
Sunapee	81	144	..
Newport	330	270	11
Greenland	74	104	..
Gilford	415	285	..
Chatham	65	89	..
Sutton	159	147	7
Albany	36	63	..
Plaistow	105	63	14
Walpole	215	230	..
Nashua	1117	979	28
Rochester	504	168	19
Bradford	121	138	..
Ossipee	180	200	..
Somersworth	330	216	..
Andover	102	230	..
Troy	110	90	..
Croydon	90	74	..
Grantham	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
Amherst	214	123	..
Franconia	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
New-London	147	97	..
Bethlehem	80	102	..
Claremont	346	396	20
Manchester	2040	1760	28
Holderness	97	150	..
Hampstead	111	61	31
Warren	61	144	..
Henniker	179	160	6
Hanover	253	150	..
Wilmot	118	154	..
Derry	266	124	..
Chester	159	98	..
Kensington	68	71	..
Monroe	75	46	..
Piermont	108	96	..
Ashland	101	75	..
Brentwood	111	98	..
Gorham	109	104	..
Newton	97	113	10
Wilton	204	167	..
Mason	165	88	..
Meredith	214	241	..
Charlestown	202	135	21
Epping	141	160	..
Fitzwilliam	220	67	..
Harrisville	98	69	..
Hinsdale	204	97	..
Jaffrey	210	122	..
Nelson	75	62	..
Marlboro	128	46	..
Richmond	90	112	..
Winchester	276	245	..
Roxbury	18	16	..
Sullivan	44	25	..
Westmoreland	210	200	..
Dover	1063	718	29
Bridgewater	76	31	..
Bristol	211	123	15
Groton	44	68	1
Newcastle	67	78	..
Newington	30	67	..
Salem	306	153	6
Seabrook	144	175	..
Allenstown	44	75	..
Bow	94	140	..
Dunbarton	131	93	..
Pembroke	155	209	..
Pittsfield	204	240	..
Haverhill	223	250	..
Benton	27	30	..
East Kingston	54	70	..
Kingston	115	114	20
Centre Harbor	79	59	..
New-Hampton	163	117	..
Portsmouth	1200	880	5
Gilmanton	267	207	..
Canaan	287	240	..
Sanbornton	144	136	..
South Hampton	56	64	..
Carroll	47	70	..
Whitefield	180	138	..
Dalton	36	65	..
Lancaster	240	150	20
Jefferson	68	143	1
Lyme	230	108	21
Wentworth	70	198	..
Rumney	147	139	21
Springfield	104	100	4
Hillsboro	191	203	18
Washington	117	112	..
Exeter	489	170	6
Goshen	61	85	6
Keene	584	576	6
Hancock	115	107	8
Stoddard	80	100	..
Auburn	140	157	3
Francistown	157	111	1
Bennington	47	73	3
Greenfield	48	106	..
Raymond	116	100	3
Newbury	35	128	12
Northumberland	90	135	1
Milan	90	66	1
Stark	26	59	0
Dummer	37	25	0
Waterville	4	9	0
Shelburn	36	29	0
Compton	188	137	0
Berlin	19	60	..
Woodstock	35	64	..
Thornton	63	155	..
Deering	90	133	..
Barrington	190	163	14
Farrington	307	245	38
Durham	133	106	1
New-Durham	48	149	3
Concord	1602	1229	35
Stewardstown	82	177	..
Stratford	79	112	..
Columbia	98	85	..
Webster	117	64	..
Chichester	98	145	..
Enfield	208	180	14
Alstead	189	141	..
Chesterfield	183	159	4

The scattering votes are about equally divided between BLACKMER and COOPER.

The Latest—Probable Majority of Fifteen Hundred.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CONCORD, March 13—3 A. M.—One hundred and seventy-six towns give STRAW 34,260; WESTON, 31,441; Temperance and Reform together, 766. No county is yet complete, and none probably will be before the hour of going to press. The towns yet to be reported will reduce the majority of STRAW, as shown by these figures, somewhat, and it will be about 1,500. The latest returns of Representatives give Republicans 61, which will be reduced by towns to come in to about 60. The breaking of a telegraph wire has kept back several towns of Rockingham, and failures of the express have kept back many towns in other counties. E. C.

The Feeling Over the Victory in Washington.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The result in New-Hampshire is received here to-night with great rejoicing by the Republicans, and corresponding gloom by the Democrats and "soreheads." The Boston *Journal* office, on Fifteenth-street and Pennsylvania-avenue, is illuminated and decorated, and with the TIMES Bureau, on F-street, is crowded with visitors in search of the news, which created much enthusiasm. Newspaper-row, mainly populated by Democrats and soreheads, is solemn, and no comfort can be found there. Republicans take heart and say, "Now for Connecticut."

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

No Apparent Change of Purpose on the O'Brien Erie Bill.

Tweed's Water Act of Last Session Repealed—Rapid Transit—Retrenchment in the Appropriations.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 12, 1872.

The *coup de main* in the Grand Opera-house yesterday continues to be the chief topic of conversation here. Notwithstanding that the story, as told in the New-York papers today, gives it the appearance of a bona fide and successful attempt to break up the Erie Ring and drive the chief conspirator to the wall, yet there are many who still believe that there is a "nigger" somewhere concealed in the fence, and that he will eventually emerge in triumph labelled "Jay Gould." There is no disposition among the opponents of the Erie Ring in the Legislature to change their programme with regard to the legislation now pending here, on account of the apparent change in the situation at the Grand Opera-house. The O'Brien bill will be taken up as the special order in the Senate to-morrow, and will pass, beyond question. On Thursday it will undergo the same process in the Assembly. Senator CHATFIELD, of Broome, made a motion, this morning, that the bill be indefinitely postponed; but Senator ROBERTSON moved to lay the motion on the table, and it was carried by a large majority.

REPEAL OF TWEED'S WATER BILL.

The bill to repeal the act passed last year known as TWEED's Water bill, was ordered to a third reading in the Senate this morning. Mr. TIEMANN asked for delay in disposing of the bill, in order that he might procure further information with regard to the necessity of an additional supply of water for New-York, but the Senate thought it safe to repeal TWEED's bill anyhow, and make further provision hereafter for an increased supply of Croton, provided it should be found necessary.

RAPID TRANSIT.

The Joint Railroad Committee of the two Houses have agreed unanimously to report Mr. GILBERT's plan for an "atmospheric elevated railway" to commence at Chatham-square and run through the Bowery and Third-avenue to Harlem River. This is deemed the most feasible and least expensive plan for rapid transit that has yet been devised, and as there is no opposition to it on the line of the street, and abundant capital is promised to carry out the enterprise, the friends of rapid transit rejoice at the prospect of getting at least one bill through the Legislature that promises early relief to the car-traveling public. It is said that the Pneumatic Tunnel bill, which was favorably reported to the Senate last week, will to-morrow be recommitted to the Standing Committee. It has been discovered that there are serious defects in the original organization of the Pneumatic Company under the Manufacturing and Mining laws, which might subject the Company to litigation, and defeat the construction of their road, even if Gov. HOFFMAN did not veto their charter. There is some probability now that the joint Railroad Committee will report the amended Central Underground bill, which is the only scheme that affords any chance whatever of accomplishing anything practical in the way of underground transit this session.

THE CHARTER.

The Senate Committee on Cities will grant no more public hearings on the Seventy's Charter, but will listen to any hints which the friends or opponents of the charter may have to offer between now and the time of making their report. The Committee expects to report before the close of the week, and so far as can be gleaned, their report will be substantially the charter as it passed the Assembly. The Democratic Senators, with the possible exception of Mr. O'BRIEN, will all oppose the charter, as did their colleagues in the lower House. Some are positive that Gov. HOFFMAN will veto it, while others are equally certain that he will do nothing of the kind.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Assembly consumed most of the morning session, today, in Committee of the Whole on the Annual Appropriation bill. The Ways and Means Committee have made many important improvements in this bill over similar bills that have been reported from the Committee in years past. They have cut off, for instance, all extra compensation for salaried officers that has heretofore been inserted in the Supply bill, and have provided that "no officer, clerk or employe whose salary is fixed or provided for by this bill, or whose employment by the head of a Department is authorized herein, shall, under any pretext whatever, receive any other or additional compensation by any appropriation in the Supply bill or otherwise." A large number of useless State offices have been abolished in this year's Appropriation bill, as, for instance, the office of "translator" in the Secretary of State's office, the office of "Commissioners of Public Accounts," the office of "State Botanist" and "State Entomologist," &c. The bill also cuts off all fees and perquisites from the Superintendent of Insurance "of every name and nature," and provides that all such fees "charged, received or collected by the Insurance Department or any officer thereof, (taking therefrom only actual traveling and other necessary expenses, to be audited and allowed by the Controller,) shall be immediately paid into the State Treasury." A long discussion occurred on a motion by Mr. SMYTHE, to cut down the appropriations for the State Normal Schools from eighteen thousand dollars to ten thousand dollars each. The merits and usefulness of these schools were discussed with considerable feeling on both sides, but the friends of the schools carried the day by one majority, and the appropriations remain as reported from the Committee.

Prosecution of the Ring Thieves—The Brooklyn Charter—New-York Police Courts—The Marine Court—Miscellaneous.

ALBANY, March 12.—The bill to authorize the Controller to pay counsel fees and other expenses, incurred by authority of the Governor and Attorney-General, in prosecuting the Ring thieves, came up in the Assembly this evening, and was discussed at great length. FIELDS and CAMPBELL, of New-York, attacked the bill, and indulged in some contemptuous language in reference to the present Attorney-General and the Republican Party, which called out Speaker SMITH, who gave the Democracy another overhauling, almost equal to the one they received at his hands last week. He reviewed the scandalous history of the Tammany Ring, whose robberies and crimes had led to the prosecutions for which the bill under consideration proposed to pay the expenses, and said that the man and the newspaper that had taken the lead in exposing and bringing to justice these unparalleled criminals, not only deserved to be liberally paid, but were entitled to the lasting gratitude of the citizens of New-York and of the whole country. The bill was progressed.

THE BROOKLYN CHARTER.

Senator PERRY, this evening, reported the Brooklyn Charter as agreed upon by the Committee of Seventy-five. The leading feature of the charter is that it provides only one head for each Department or Board, and gives the appointment to the Mayor, to be confirmed by the Board of Aldermen.

THE NEW-YORK POLICE COURTS.

The Judiciary Committee of the Assembly met this afternoon to hear suggestions on the bill introduced by Mr. FOLEY, to reorganize the Police Courts of New-York. Mr. JOHN D. TOWNSEND proposed a substitute for the bill, which was accepted by Mr. FOLEY, providing that the Police Justices be appointed by the Court of Common Pleas, their terms of office to be six years, and no Justice be allowed to serve more than one year at a time in the same district. Ex-Judge WHITE advocated the appointment of the Justices by Judges CURTIS and SEDGWICK, of the Superior Court, in order that they may be equally divided between the two parties.

THE MARINE COURT.

A letter was received here today from Judge GEO. W. CURTIS, of the Marine Court, expressing himself in favor of the bill to abolish the Marine Court, unless there is some legislation to put a stop to the system of references as now practiced in that Court. He advocates a law to prevent appointment of referees by Judges, except in cases when counsel neglect or refuse to agree on a referee.

RIFLE PRACTICE.

Mr. CHURCH, of the *Army and Navy Journal*, has brought up a bill which will be introduced to-morrow, asking an appropriation from the State for the purpose of providing a rifle range, a field for the practice of rifle-shooting, by the members of the National Guard. It is proposed to purchase or lease, in the vicinity of New-York, a plot of ground of sixty acres or thereabouts, for a rifle-range, and the bill asks for an appropriation of $20,000.

THE SEVENTY'S BILLS.

B. H. WILLIS addressed the Senate Committee on Cities today on the Seventy's charter. The Committee are to have one more session for the purpose of hearing Ex-Judge EDMONDS, and then the discussion will be closed. The New-York Election and Registry law of the Committee of Seventy has been sent here, and will be introduced probably to-morrow.

GRAHAM BROWN PURGED OF CONTEMPT OF THE ASSEMBLY.

The Sergeant-at-Arms appeared at the bar of the House, this evening, having in custody GRAHAM BROWN, who had refused to appear before the Committee on Commerce and Navigation in the Commissioners of Emigration investigation. The Speaker asked him what he had to say in excuse for his contempt of the authority of the House. Mr. BROWN said the reason he had not appeared before the Committee was that he had hoped they had accumulated sufficient evidence without any from him; he had intended no contempt, and if he were guilty of any he most respectfully ask pardon of the house. On the motion of Mr. FIELDS, sustained by Mr. ALBERGER, who said the gentleman had voluntarily given in his testimony after adoption of the resolution, Mr. BROWN was purged of his contempt and suffered to depart.

THE MIDLAND RAILROAD BILL.

The bill to facilitate the construction of the Midland Railroad, which authorizes savings banks of this State to invest in bonds of towns in New-Jersey, was recommitted in the Assembly today.

DONATIONS TO CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The Controller of New-York reported to the Assembly today the amount of money and real estate donated to charitable and religious institutions from 1860 to 1871 inclusive. The amount was $8,664,703.

EDUCATION OF ORPHANS.

Among the bills introduced today in the Senate was one to provide for the better education of children in orphan asylums. It repeals the act of 1860, which allows sectarian schools to participate in the school fund, and brings all schools using part of that fund under the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Common Schools. S.

THE PRINTING INVESTIGATION.

Testimony of Ex-Assemblyman Montanye—He Receives $1,000 for "Courtesies"—Mr. Parsons Gone South.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 12.—The House Printing Investigating Committee held another session this afternoon.

Mr. J. V. MONTANYE, of Middletown, Orange County, member of Assembly last year, and then Chairman of the Printing Committee, was sworn. He testified that when the first resolution ordering printing was referred to his Committee, he called on Messrs. WEED, PARSONS & Co. to inquire whether the printing would come under the legislative contract. While in conversation with Mr. PARSONS, that gentleman told him he was in the habit of making the Chairman of the Printing Committee presents for services in going to and from their office and for favors. At the close of the session Mr. PARSONS made him a present of $500. Mr. MANNING, of the *Argus*, had also made him a present of $500, but he had never had any conversation with him (MONTANYE) on the subject of making presents. He simply gave him the $500 as a present for courtesies.

R. V. DENNISON, a resident of Albany, was sworn. He testified that MONTANYE boarded with his mother last Winter; that MONTANYE had said, in presence of his mother, sister and himself, that PARSONS had made him a present of $5,000. This witness was cross-examined as to the amount, but insisted that he was not mistaken as to its being $5,000.

There were no other witnesses present. PARSONS was sent for today, when it was learned he had gone South. A subpœna has been out several weeks for THOMAS STEVENS, but he absents himself. The Committee, therefore, was obliged to adjourn.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Redemption of Five-Twenties—Gen. Longstreet's Resignation—Mr. Trumbull's Confession—Debate on Pacific Trade—Contested Election—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Of the $180,000,000 of five-twenty bonds called in for redemption by the Treasury Department, $28,000,000 now bear no interest. Of the $100,000,000 called in Dec. 1, 1871, $91,005,900 have been redeemed. Of the $20,000,000 called for March 7 only $8,126,850 have been redeemed, and of the $20,000,000 called for March 20 only $5,146,250 have yet been redeemed. The bonds come in very slowly.

THE NEW-ORLEANS SURVEYORSHIP.

The resignation of Gen. LONGSTREET as Surveyor of Customs at New-Orleans is not in consequence of any dissatisfaction with the Administration, which statement is put forth by WARMOTH and his satellites, and evidence of this will shortly appear. Gen. LONGSTREET also resigns his position of Quarter-master-General of the Louisiana Militia, and is preparing for an extended absence from New-Orleans. He heartily indorses President GRANT, and does not forget that in his own person the President first enforced the principle of amnesty, three years ago, while some of his detractors have hardly yet reached that point. His successor, J. M. G. PARKER, who was appointed today, is a brother-in-law of Gen. BUTLER, a stockholder in the New-Orleans *Republican*, WARMOTH's paper, but is very cordially hated by that faction.

A CURIOUS CASE.

Last Summer, JOSEPH P. LEWIS, Associate Justice of Idaho Territory, was removed from office in a curious manner. His resignation was received here, and his successor appointed. Subsequently it transpired that the resignation was a forgery. Today he was appointed Associate Justice of Washington Territory, vice KENNEDY, removed.

GRANT AND GREELEY.

In Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, which is THADDEUS STEVENS' old Congressional District, now represented by Hon. O. J. DICKEY, the Republicans have a custom of instructing their delegates in their primary elections by indorsements on their tickets. They chose delegates to the State and National Conventions on Saturday, and the candidates for President were GRANT and GREELEY. As far as heard from up to yesterday morning, the vote stood: For GRANT, 1,070; for GREELEY, 73.

MR. TRUMBULL'S CONFESSION.

A great deal of comment is made here upon the scarifying of Mr. TRUMBULL's political recommendation speech in the Senate, yesterday, by Mr. MORTON, and particularly the humiliating confession of inconsistency which Mr. CARPENTER compelled him to make when he drew from Mr. TRUMBULL the admission that he did not regard these recommendations as wrong, yet he has introduced and advocated a bill making the act a crime.

THE PACIFIC TRADE.

The ablest debate of the House this Congress occurred today, on the policy of ocean subsidies, during the consideration of the Post-office bill. An amendment of Mr. COBURN, renewing the subsidy to the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, called up Mr. SARGENT, who proposed that Congress double the subsidy and make it a semi-monthly line. Mr. WOOD attacked the policy, thus calling out Mr. BROOKS fresh from his travels through Eastern waters, and eloquent with enthusiasm over the opportunity which Congress has by judicious assistance, to secure to the entire trade of 400,000,000 of people. Mr. BROOKS insisted that the struggle for the supremacy in the Pacific trade was in force now, and would be decided against us by our own inertia if Congress listened to the demagogueism of Mr. WOOD. Mr. BROOKS was followed by Messrs. GARFIELD, DAWES and KELLEY in speeches equally powerful and crowded with eloquent and forcible arguments, so cogent that Messrs. KERR, HOLMAN and BUTLER could make no headway against them with the customary arguments about economy. BUTLER was neatly silenced by Mr. DAWES with a casual allusion to bounties for fishermen. The fact that the Customs duties in San Francisco had been increased three millions in one year by a subsidy of but half a million, was an unanswerable reply to the economy arguments. No vote was reached, but the temper of the House was very clearly indicated.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

The resolution of the House Elections Committee in the Ocosta-Meyers case, awarding the contested seat to Mr. MEYERS, Democrat, was adopted today without a dissenting voice. The Committee was unanimous in its decision, and the adoption of such a resolution without even a protest from the majority, is almost unprecedented. The same Committee has also decided the Alabama case of NORRIS vs. HANDLEY in favor of the Democrat by a unanimous vote, and which is attacked in the *Tribune* for alleged partisanship. Every case but one upon which the Committee has reported has been in favor of the Democrat, and the House has concurred. It is now at work upon the Indiana case of GOODING vs. WILSON.

AN AMERICAN COLLEGE IN CHINA.

The Senate Committee on foreign relations gave this morning to the consideration of the proposed bill for an American college in China. The proposition now is to keep the principal of the fund here in custody of the Secretary of State in United States Bonds and appoint trustees with power to control only the interest, as in case of the Smithsonian funds. The plan and operation of the College would thus be left to these trustees, who will be required to report from time to time to the President. The Committee listened to an argument from Prof. W. P. JONES, formerly of Canton, sustained by numerous references to official documents, and letters from China, all advocating this use of the indemnity fund. He repeated a significant remark of the Japanese Minister, IWAKURA, that, "What Japan needs first is a good educational system, and after that railroads, telegraphs, and so on." Also the remarks of Minister MORI, that he honestly desires to see Normal schools and all the instrumentalities of modern civilization introduced into Japan and all Asia, but that this work must be done by Americans, "for they are more helping," said he, "than the European nations, and have never seized upon Asiatic territory." Mr. MORI stated that the Japan College, with an American President, is a great success, but would be better if the Japanese Government understood better how such a school should be conducted.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Hudson River is open to Croton.

Small-pox in Havana is increasing.

Prince BISMARCK has gone to visit his Lauenburg estates.

The entire line of the Pacific Railroad is clear of snow.

The Russian fleet will probably leave Havana on Wednesday.

Gen. SICKLES has been granted an extended leave of absence from Spain.

ORTEGA is authorized to lay a direct telegraph cable between Spain and England.

The Queen has conferred a Baronetcy upon Sir JOHN GIBSON, Lord Mayor of London.

R. L. MOTT's palace flour-mills, Columbus, Ga., were burned, yesterday, by an incendiary; loss, $75,000.

The sentence of death on DOMINGO GIRAL, a member of the Cuban Chamber, has been commuted to imprisonment for life.

Spanish officials in the Central Department of Cuba state that but few whites remain in open hostility.

The Government of Prince Edward Island is defeated, and the House was dissolved on Monday.

It is announced that the Khedive and the Bey of Tunis will visit the Sultan during the month of April.

WM. C. MARSHALL, the present incumbent, was almost unanimously chosen Mayor of Belfast, Me., on Monday.

The Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania yesterday graduated a class of eighty-three students.

The number of communicants in the Baltimore Conference is 30,000. Bishop PAINE will make the appointments today.

Mrs. REBECCA SMITH died at Killingworth, Conn., on the 7th inst., at the age of one hundred and five years, eleven months, fifteen days.

Lady MORDAUNT is pronounced by medical authority incurably insane, and the petition of her husband for divorce has been dismissed.

It is stated in Paris that France is negotiating with Germany with the view of anticipating the full payment of the war indemnity.

PONY, who entertained Grand Duke ALEXIS at his plantation in Cuba, has received from the Grand Duke an elegant diamond signet.

The Supervisors of San Francisco protest in the strongest language against conceding Goat Island to the Central Pacific Railroad Company.

HARDIE HOGAN HELPER, of North Carolina, is out in favor of the Liberal Republican movement, which may not greatly advance Liberal Republicanism.

The Swiss Federal Council has sent secret agents to the Canton of Ticino to watch the movements of Italian republicanists, who are reported to be very active.

The Ohio House spent all the afternoon, yesterday, discussing a bill providing for the election of delegates to a Constitutional Convention, and finally tabled it.

A row-boat crossing the overflowed land from Sacramento to Davisville, Cal., on Monday, upset, and W. JOHNSON, Mrs. S. W. HUNT and Master FRIHANDY were drowned.

Nine of the prisoners who escaped from Carson (Cal.) Jail last year and were recaptured dug out of Carson Jail again on Sunday night, and have not yet been recaptured.

An indictment has been found against the Eastern Railroad for causing the death of WILLIAM H. EMERTON, of Providence, a victim of the Revere disaster.

Several cases of cholera have occurred among the forces of Gen. BOURCHIER, now on their return from a victorious campaign against the Looshais, in India.

A Rome telegram says that Prince FREDERICK CHARLES of Prussia, while in that city recently, asserted his claims to the candidature for the throne of Spain.

EMANUEL SHAFFNER, in West Hanover, Penn., has been convicted of murder in the first degree, for the murder of his first and second wives, and JOHN SHERLOCK, by poisoning.

A mass-meeting of the colored employes of tobacco manufacturers in Richmond, Va., adopted resolutions deprecating the tardiness of Congress in disposing of the tobacco tax.

Mr. RALPH J. CHENEY has refused a temperance nomination in Litchfield County, Connecticut, believing that the organization of a separate party will damage the temperance cause.

The Springfield *Republican* reports the return of MICKIEWICZ, the Russian Count, with his credentials, prepared to renew his attempt to marry the niece of Prof. TYLER, of Amherst College.

It is said Dr. L. CHESLEY, of Nottingham, N. H., and his wife were both poisoned by some powders which were sent to him from New-York in a letter requesting an immediate answer.

Judge LEARNED yesterday decided that the rewards offered for the capture of FILLMORE were due to ten persons, embracing those who gave important testimony, and those who made the capture.

The schooner *Julia A. Decker*, from Ponce for New-York, was reported on Monday off Fenwick Island, with foresail and jib blown away, and the schooner *G. P. Hoffman* ashore well up on the beach opposite Sinepuxent Woods.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Shocking Domestic Tragedy in Greenbush Village, N. Y.

San Domingo Threatened with a Spanish Difficulty.

Testimony Against Bazaine in the Metz Investigation.

Renewal of the Angry Debate in the French Assembly.

M. de Lesseps' Report on the Condition of the Suez Canal.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY.

A Father Shoots His Wife, Fires at His Daughter, and Cuts His Own Throat.

ALBANY, March 12.—A terrible tragedy occurred at the village of Greenbush, opposite this city, this afternoon, near High Bridge, Aldrich's Crossing. On Second-avenue, Greenbush, there lived in a small frame dwelling a man named SAMUEL FARGUE with his family, consisting of wife and daughter, the latter being about eighteen years old. About 3 o'clock this afternoon two shots were heard in rapid succession, and shortly after, FARGUE was seen to pass into a wood-shed, back from the house, and the daughter came screaming out of the front door. By this time several of the neighbors were attracted to the spot. On entering, Mrs. FARGUE was found lying on the front-room floor dead, having been shot through the head. Struggles were heard in the shed, which FARGUE was seen to enter, and on proceeding thither, a most horrible spectacle was witnessed. FARGUE was found writhing about on the floor, with one hand clasping a jagged rusty old jack-knife, while from a wide gash in his throat the blood was spurting as from a fountain. Blood was spattered over the sides and floor of the shed, and was running in a little stream out in the yard. Soon after being discovered his struggles ceased, and he was dead. FARGUE was a shiftless character. He had been out of work for some days past, and after an altercation with his wife seized a revolver lying near and shot her. He fired at his daughter but missed her, and then proceeding to the shed he ended his own life as above stated.

SAN DOMINGO.

Success of Baez—Seizure of a Spanish Vessel—Slight to Baez.

PUERTO PLATA, March 1.—President BAEZ, on the 22d ultimo, retook the towns of Savaneta and Guayaubin, and executed seventeen revolutionists. BAEZ is again powerful. The Dominican authorities seized the Spanish schooner *Jaiba* on suspicion of smuggling, and unrigged her. They subsequently restored her sails and rudder, at the demand of the commander of the Spanish ship-of-war *Tornado*, but BAEZ rejected his additional demand for $10,000 damages, and the *Tornado* left without her usual salute. BAEZ is infuriated at the slight. CABRAL has 400 men, but remains inactive for want of funds and ammunition. BAEZ, with 800 men, intends to attack him.

FRANCE.

The Prince and Princess of Wales in Paris—Bazaine and Metz—Another Stormy Scene in the Assembly.

PARIS, March 12.—The Prince and Princess of WALES lunched today with the Prince and Princess DE JOINVILLE, the Duke D'AUMALE, the Count and Countess of PARIS, and the Duke DE NEMOURS. They afterward received a visit from President THIERS, who was accompanied by his staff; and, later in the day, drove out, unattended, in an open carriage. The weather was fine. The Prince and Princess are in excellent health. They depart to-morrow for Cannes. The delegates from Metz who have been in attendance on the Commission on Military Capitulations, in a letter to the *République Française*, announce that the Commission has concluded taking testimony in regard to the surrender of Metz, and that the evidence is strongly against Marshal BAZAINE. The Assembly, today, was engaged in discussing the minutes of yesterday's sitting. Deputy VICTOR SCHOELCHER declared that the vote to pass to the order of the day was adopted yesterday, under circumstances which rendered it null and void. Deputy RAMEAU accused M. VITET, the President pro tem. yesterday, of gross irregularities, and charged that the minutes had been falsified. A scene of indescribable violence ensued, and the President, unable to bring the members to order, was obliged to suspend the session for thirty minutes. After the recess, the Assembly, by a large majority, passed a resolution censuring Deputy RAMEAU for his unjust accusations and intemperate language.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

Meeting of the Directors in Paris—M. de Lesseps' Report on the Finances and Condition of the Canal.

PARIS, March 12.—A meeting of the shareholders of the Suez Canal was held here today. President LESSEPS made a report, in which he states that the direction of the Company has no intention of selling the canal to any Government; that the traffic over the canal is largely increasing, and that the receipts during the months of January and February of the present year amounted to 2,077,000 francs.

RUSSIA AND THE POLES.

A London Standard Story—Alexis to be Viceroy of Poland.

LONDON, March 12.—A special dispatch from Paris to the *Standard* says a number of prominent Russians are now in that city negotiating with the Polish refugees there for their return to their native country. The dispatch says the negotiations look to a reconciliation between the Czar and the disaffected Poles, general amnesty for all past offenses, and the appointment of the Grand Duke ALEXIS to be Viceroy of Poland.

HAYTI.

Coffee Rising—Business Prostrated—Incendiaries Sentenced to Death.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, March 1—via HAVANA, March 12.—The price of coffee is rising. It is now fourteen cents, free on board. Logwood is poor and scarce. Eleven vessels were recently compelled to leave Cape Haytien with ballast, owing to a scarcity of freights. Business is almost entirely prostrated. President NISSAGE SAGET is preparing for a second trip to the Northern provinces. The people are dissatisfied with the President, who is becoming very unpopular. The five incendiaries who recently attempted to burn the Capitol have been condemned to death, and the President has refused to pardon them.

VENEZUELA.

The Republic Quiet—Return of the President to Caracas.

CARACAS, March 1, via HAVANA, March 12.—The Republic is considered to be in a quiet condition. The President has returned to Caracas. It is reported that a loan has been effected for ten years, at the rate of fifty per cent., with interest at seven per cent. per annum. Business is improving, but shipping is scarce. The brig *Bavarian* and the schooner *John Drew* are loading at Laguayra for the United States.

Auditor-General of Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 12.—C. D. BRIGHAM, editor of the Pittsburg *Commercial*, was today appointed Auditor-General of the State by Gov. GEARY, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. STANTON, Auditor-General elect. The appointment to take effect in May.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

Proposed Reorganization of the Department—Radical Changes—The Issue of Patents.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The Commissioner of Patents, Hon. M. D. LEGGETT, has devised a plan for a general reorganization of the Patent Office, which has the indorsement of the Secretary of the Interior, and will be urged upon Congress by the President in a special message, or, at least, will be transmitted to Congress in a special message. The theory of our system of granting patents is that the Commissioner should give an inventor an instrument that shall afford him full protection for all he has invented, and yet restrict him from invading the rights of the public or of other patentees. In the infancy of the office the Commissioner in person passed upon every application personally, and sometimes held back patents in his office three or four weeks for the sake of having a half-dozen or more to issue together. Now, three-quarters of a hundred applications come into the office every day. The number of Examiners has been increased to sixty-six, and the personal attention of the Commissioner is, of course, impossible. The Examiners decide whether to reject a case or to pass it for issue. If an examiner decides to pass a case for issue there is no review of his decision, unless by accident the Commissioner's attention is called to it, which very seldom happens, as the proceedings are secret and *ex parte*. If he reject the case and the applicant pays an extra fee, and takes an appeal, then the decision of the Examiner is reviewed, but not usually otherwise. So really, instead of the patents issuing from the Commissioner, they issue from sixty-six different persons, by whom they are actually granted, depending upon what class of inventions they fall among. The result is that many patents are issued that should never be granted; others on good inventions are issued in improper form and with bad claims, and many applications covering valuable inventions are rejected and lost to worthy inventors.

There is, of course, an entire lack of uniformity in the decisions, so that no matter what action attorneys desire of the Commissioner, they can find precedents for it, and that, too, very probably, under his own signature. But this is not the worst feature of the system. The action of each Examiner being in almost every case final, and subject to no revision, and the proceedings, as before remarked, being secret and *ex parte*, the applicant and his attorneys alone, of interested parties, having access to the Examiner, the widest and easiest door to frauds is thrown open. An applicant who is willing to pay money to get an improper patent passed can go directly to the Examiner, and the two can bargain without fear of detection. The applicant may pay his money, the Examiner pass the case for issue, and the Commissioner affix his signature to the patent. In the event of previously secured rights being infringed, they can only sustain them by appeals to the Courts, and there is no remedy. There are, also, many instances in which parties outside are willing to pay large sums of money to secure the rejection of a pending application. They have only one person to buy, and that the examiner. There are but the two parties in the transaction, and they the ones who are interested to keep it secret. So that in the case of every patent applied for all the interests that may be affected by the result are dependent upon, not the knowledge and discretion only, but the integrity of some subordinate in the vast Patent Office. There was an instance not long ago in which an Examiner had an offer of $7,500 to let a patent pass to issue. This was more money than he could save from his salary in years, and the temptation was no doubt great; but the offer was refused. The Examiners who are now in the office are an honest and industrious class of men, but they are indeed most remarkable if every one of the sixty-six were strong enough to resist such a temptation. It is a great wonder that the work has been suffered to go on for years without some proper checks in this respect. Two kinds of knowledge are required in deciding every case. For instance, the examination of an application for a patent on an improvement in power-looms, requires the services of a man who has made power-looms a special study, and is thoroughly familiar with all their perplexing intricacies and thousand forms. To judge correctly of the legal bearing of the facts developed by the examinations of such an expert, to correct errors of statement, description, and form, and to determine the intricate legal questions of patentability, abandonment, laches, &c., calls for legal and judicial ability. The first step in the proper change is to divide these two kinds of labor and give them to different persons. The Examiner should be nothing but an Examiner. The legal questions should be decided by another tribunal. No case would then depend upon the action of a single person.

The records of the Patent Office show that about 7,500 different things become subjects of applications for patents. These 7,500 subjects, according to their analogies, are thrown into 145 classes. The 145 classes are assigned to the sixty-six different Examiners in such manner as to throw classes most nearly analogous together, and at the same time divide the labor as equitably as possible. These 145 classes can again be reassembled into nine different groups, and still retain in each group so close an analogy as to make it exceedingly desirable that the classes thus associated should be grouped together in the actual work of making examinations.

This statement of facts affords the grounds upon which the new organization is based. The plan of the reorganization briefly stated is that all authority to pass for issue or reject be taken away from the Examiners; that they be limited exclusively to the duty of making examinations; that the Examiners be divided into nine groups, and that a competent man, educated in law, in science, and in mechanics, be appointed at the head of each group under the designation of Chief Examiner, or such other title as may be given him by law; that the Examiners report the results of their examinations to these chiefs, and that each chief, in his own group, determine the questions of passing to issue or rejection, after giving the party a full hearing; that appeals from these decisions be to a Board of Appeals, consisting of not less than three of these chiefs, to be selected by the Commissioner and changed from time to time, as often as he may deem necessary and proper. Under this arrangement the present Board of Examiners-in-chief would be unnecessary, and could be dispensed with. The chiefs being familiar with patent law, each could be intrusted with the examination of interferences arising in his own group, and the examiners of interferences could be abolished.

This would increase the number of officers employed only four, and if the recommendations in regard to salaries were complied with, the increase in the expense over the present system would be $30,700 per year. All who are conversant with the new plan give it a hearty approval, and if Congress can secure the time from political debate to consider it, it is pretty sure of adoption. It is, moreover, so far as the Patent Office is concerned, a very important, practical step in the way of civil service reform.

THE LOUISIANA REPUBLICANS.

Formal Recognition of the Republican State Central Committee—The Defeat of 1868.

The following letter from the Secretary of the Republican National Committee to the Chairman of the Louisiana Committee is published in some of the New-Orleans papers:

UNION REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE,
EBBITT HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
Feb. 22, 1872.

Hon. S. B. Packard, Chairman State Central Executive Committee of the Republican Party of Louisiana, New-Orleans:

DEAR SIR: I inclose you herewith a copy of the call of this Committee for the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia, June 5. Will you be kind enough to furnish me the names and Post-office address of the present members of your Committee, and also inform me when your Committee takes action with reference to the election of delegates to the National Convention, and send me a list of delegates when selected. This Committee is also desirous of being fully informed of the condition and prospects of the Republican Party in every State, and I have to request that you will write me fully as to the present situation in Louisiana, and what are the chances that the State will vote for the Republican candidate for President and Vice-President next Fall. It was the cause of great regret throughout the country in 1868 that the Republican voters of Louisiana were overawed, intimidated and kept from casting for GRANT and COLFAX that majority to which they were fairly entitled. It should be the wish and effort of every patriotic Republican in the State to redeem the misfortune of 1868, by an overwhelming majority for the Republican nominees in 1872. There can be no difficulty in accomplishing this desirable result and making Louisiana permanently Republican if the proper spirit prevails in your ranks. All difficulties should be adjusted, and it seems to me that you and your Committee, "as the regular organization of the party in the State," should make every reasonable effort to secure that harmony and union which are indispensable to success, and which are sure to secure it. Such efforts will, I doubt not, be responded to in the right spirit by every Republican in the State. Very respectfully,

WM. E. CHANDLER,
Secretary Republican National Committee.

Letter from Hon. Charles Sumner.

Senator SUMNER has written the following letter to the chairman of a colored Republican meeting, recently held in Covington, Ky., which passed resolutions thanking him for preparing the Supplementary Civil Rights bill, and urging its passage:

SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON,
March [illegible], 1872.

DEAR SIR: Accept for yourself, and for those who compose the meeting over which you presided, my thanks for the kind words for me in the resolutions passed. Your sympathy is precious to me; but I should rather prefer to see it evidenced by strong efforts in behalf of the Supplementary Civil Rights bill, than in thanks to me for what I have tried to accomplish. Senators and Representatives from the South must my efforts by saying that their colored constituents are satisfied with their present condition. If this is untrue, as I believe it to be, let them hear from you, not only through resolutions and reports of meetings, but by letters addressed to them, and by petitions, which you should send them to present, that you do wish this bill passed, and that you will be satisfied with nothing less. Much as I value your thanks, I should value your [illegible] more; it would do more good.

Accept my best wishes, and believe me faithfully yours,

CHARLES SUMNER.

J. H. DIXON, Esq., Chairman, &c., Covington, Ky.

TURF NOTES.

The Saratoga, Monmouth Park, and American Jockey Club Stakes—Hurdles.

Everybody interested in turf matters is on the *qui vive* in regard to the stakes of the Saratoga and Monmouth Park Associations, and the American Jockey Club, all of which closed on the 1st inst. There are many expressions of impatience at the delay in the publication of the entries. Unthinking people argue that they should have been given to the public within a week after the closing, but they do not take into consideration the fact that the rules regarding the closing of stakes allow the validity of an entry mailed and post-marked on the day of closing. Thus, a letter from New-Orleans could not be expected to arrive here within four or five days, allowing for delays and accidents, and then the Secretaries are obliged to copy and arrange them before they can be ready for public perusal. An interview with the Secretaries of the Associations above referred to discloses the fact that all the stakes have numerous entries, and that they will be ready for publication this week.

Who is to introduce the king of the hurdlers this year? is a question to be answered by the few who make this branch of sport a specialty. Col. MCDANIEL has heretofore borne the palm, since he introduced the famous *Blackbird* to the public five years ago. Of the thirty-three hurdle races and steeple-chases run last year, the Colonel won eight, or a fourth of the total. *Oysterman, Jr.*, appeared to be invincible. He started five times—winning four and walking over the course once, having frightened off all competitors. *Julius* and *Pool Seller*, also belonging to the same stable, were winners, the former starting four times and winning twice, the latter starting twice and winning once. The money won by these three horses was $5,200. Messrs. GAFFNEY & TULLY did fairly with *Tammany*, winning four times out of ten starts. This horse is excellently bred, being sired by *Lexington*, out of the fine old mare *La Mardis*, by imp. *Glencoe*, but he appears to have been too heavily handicapped to win as many races as he deserved. The horse could not carry *Tammany* very often to victory with the additional weight of the jockey. There is a report that some "dark" ones are being schooled as jumpers. *Nannie Douglas* was talked of as a hurdler last season, but Major BACON appears to have changed his mind. JOHN CHAMBERLAIN'S recent purchase, *Impecunious*, will be trained for this purpose this season.

The Magnolia Jockey Club will not inaugurate the campaign this year as heretofore, having decided to hold its Spring meeting on the 23d, 24th, and 25th of next month. An attempt will be made to wake the Mobile citizens of Alabama from their lethargy as to turf matters, and to induce them to loosen their purse-strings to aid the Jockey Club. The great Congress Post Stake of four-mile heats will be run on the last day of the meeting. The seven associations forming the Southern and Western Turf Congress are subscribers to this stake of $250 each, and the Magnolia Club will add $1,000. This stake was inaugurated in 1867, and was won for the Lexington Association, by *Counterproof* by *Colossus*, dam by imp. *Hooton*. In 1868, the Metairie Club carried off the prize with the aid of *Preakness*, by *Lightning*, out of *Hennie Farrow*, by imp. *Shamrock*. In 1869, fortune smiled on the Woodlawn Association, its champion being *Crossland*, by *Lexington*, out of a Tennessee mare, whose pedigree was lost during the war, but claimed to be by imp. *Albion*. In 1870, the Lexington Association again claimed the prize through the gelding, *Morgan Scout*, by *John Morgan*, dam *Lizzie Morgan*, by imp. *Glencoe*. Last year the victory was with the Magnolia Jockey Club and its representative, *Barney Williams*, he by *Lexington*, out of *Volga* by imp. *Glencoe*. The race next month will, therefore, create some excitement at Mobile, and the Magnolia Club will make strenuous efforts to retain the honor consequent upon winning the stake.

JOHN O'DONNELL intends selling his trotting horse *John J. Bradley*, who has a record of 2:25¼.

Mr. JOHN COFFEE has made another sale, having disposed of his bay colt, four years old, by imp. *Bonnie Scotland*, dam *Bonnet*, by *Lexington*. The price was $1,000, and the colt is now in the stable of R. W. WALDEN, at Jerome Park. This colt has great speed, but was not in good fix last year. It is said that his present owner was induced to purchase by witnessing a very fast trial.

JOHN CHAMBERLAIN'S jockeys will wear the white and scarlet spots of Lord ZETLAND.

The trotting trainers are anxiously waiting for the frost to come out of the ground to begin work. HIRAM HOWE has been jogging a couple of youngsters on the Coney Island road. DAN PFIFER leaves his old quarters at the Prospect Park Fair Ground, and will train at Fleetwood Park.

Mr. M. A. LITTELL has sent the following mares to imp. *Leamington*, viz.: *Mary Clark*, by *Lexington*, out of *Eagless*, by imp. *Glencoe*; *Kit-kat*, by *Asteroid*, out of *Verona*, by imp. *Yorkshire*; *Batiste*, by *Lexington*, out of *Lizzie Morgan*, by imp. *Glencoe*; and *Emma Johnson*, by *Union*, out of *Bulera*, by imp. *Priam*. Mr. LITTELL has two mares now in foal by imp. *Leamington*, viz.: *Vivandiere*, by *Revenue*, out of *Greek Slave*, by imp. *Glencoe*; and *Betsy Hacks*, by imp. *Hartington*, out of *Optima*, by imp. *Knight of St. George*. In training for the coming season he has three good two-year olds. One of them is by imp. *Australian*, out of the great mare *Idlewild*, by *Lexington*; one by the same horse, out of *Aerolite*, (sister to *Idlewild*;) and one by *Concord*, (son of *Lexington*,) out of *Dolly Morgan*, by *Revenue*.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Reasons of Hon. John L. Thomas, of Maryland, for Declining to be a Delegate.

Hon. JOHN L. THOMAS, Collector of the port of Baltimore, has written the following letter to the editor of the Baltimore *American*, declining to be a candidate for delegate to the National Republican Convention:

BALTIMORE, March 8, 1872.

GENTLEMEN: The State Executive Committee having selected the 18th of April next for the assembling of a State Convention to send delegates to the National Republican Nominating Convention, I deem this to be a proper time to announce to my friends that under no circumstances can I allow my name to be used as a delegate to that Convention, and in order that my motives may not be misconstrued, I beg leave to give my reasons for such determination. While I hold that every person who is a citizen, and who is at the same time an office-holder under the Administration, has a right to ask his fellow-Republicans to send him as a delegate to the National Convention, I do not think that it is either wise or prudent that that right should be exercised at the present time. Desiring as I do the renomination of President GRANT, I think it is my duty to do all in my power to strengthen and not to weaken his nomination. I believe if any considerable number of the gentlemen now holding office under the Administration are members of the Philadelphia Convention, it will only tend to weaken the nomination by giving the enemies of Gen. GRANT cause to say that he could not have been renominated by the masses of the people. I am satisfied that the Republican Party in this State is unanimously in favor of the renomination of President GRANT, and that gentlemen who hold no office and want none are anxious to testify their appreciation of the success of the Administration by being honored with seats in the National Convention. If all who now hold official positions under the Administration in this State decline to go to that Convention, it will be the means of consolidating the strength of all the elements in our State in favor of Gen. GRANT, and tend very much to heal animosities and jealousies, and thus inure to the advantage of the party in the Fall campaign. For these reasons I hope my friends will cease any agitation of my selection as a delegate to the Convention.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN L. THOMAS, JR.

THE TOWN ELECTIONS.

Large Republican Gains in the Boards of Supervisors.

The Albany *Evening Journal* gives the following table, showing the results of the town meetings held this Spring in the counties named, compared with the results last year:

	1871. Rep.	1871. Dem.	1872. Rep.	1872. Dem.	Rep. Gain.
Cattaraugus	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chemung	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dutchess	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Genesee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Herkimer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Livingston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Monroe	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oneida	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Onondaga	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rensselaer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Lawrence	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ulster	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The counties show a gain of fifty-one Republican Supervisors over last year. The Democratic gains thus far will not reach one-half that number.

The Confederate Archives.

The Charlotte (N. C.) *Democrat* of a recent date contains the following curious statement about the Confederate archives, of whose mysterious disappearance so much has been said:

"The Confederate Government was broken up in Charlotte, in April, 1865. We saw President DAVIS and several members of his Cabinet (BRECKINRIDGE, BENJAMIN, REAGAN and others) ride out of this city on horseback, with about a thousand cavalry soldiers. The Adjutant-General (COOPER) had charge of the books and papers of the Confederate Government, and after getting them this far, was unable to move them further south. They were stored at this place, and when a division of the Federal Army occupied this section, the said books and archives were shipped to Washington."

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 12.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported adversely the bill to provide for refunding to State officers the tax paid on their salaries.

Mr. PRATT asked unanimous consent that the bill should be placed on the calendar, which was granted. He said the Supreme Court had already decided that the tax on the salaries of the State Judges was unconstitutional, and he saw no reason why the same principle should not apply to all executive and administrative State officers.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, gave notice that when the bill should come before the Senate he would move to amend it so as to provide for refunding all the taxes collected during the war, as they had undoubtedly been very burdensome to the people. [Laughter.]

A FLORIDA RAILROAD.

On motion of Mr. OSBORN the bill to grant the right of way to the Great Southern Railroad in Florida was taken up.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, opposed the bill, and said that when the people should open their eyes to the action of Congress, since 1862, in voting away the public domain to railroad corporations they would be astonished and indignant, and would call their representatives to a strict account. The bill was passed.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH ACCOUNT.

Mr. CAMERON offered a resolution asking the President to inform the Senate what amount of money has been expended by the Government during the past three years for telegraph service, including cable dispatches, and the rates paid. Adopted.

DESTRUCTION OF TIMBER.

Among the bills introduced and referred was one to prevent the destruction of timber on lands of the United States. It makes the cutting or destruction of such timber without the authority of a competent officer of the United States an offense punishable by fine and imprisonment not exceeding $2,000 and twelve months. Also, one to provide for the erection of public buildings at Fall River.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill. The pending question was on the amendment repealing the law authorizing the publication of the laws in the newspapers.

Messrs. POMEROY, NYE, CARPENTER, FLANAGAN, LOGAN and CORBETT, also opposed it.

Mr. POMEROY moved to lay the amendment on the table. Agreed to; yeas 32, nays 21.

An amendment was adopted appropriating $50,000 for the publication of the laws in newspapers.

Mr. EDMUNDS offered an amendment providing that after the publication of the laws of the present Congress the publication of the laws in newspapers shall cease. Adopted.

An amendment was offered raising the salaries of the Assistant Secretaries, the Second Controller, the Register, the Auditor, the Commissioner of Customs and the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, the Assistant Postmaster-General, the Superintendents of money orders and of the foreign mails, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, the Commissioner of Pensions and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to $4,000.

Mr. SHERMAN offered an amendment to the amendment increasing the salaries of all the heads of bureaus in the Departments to $4,000. A motion to lay the amendment on the table was lost.

Mr. SAWYER moved to add the Commissioner of Education to the list. Agreed to.

Mr. LOGAN moved to add the supervising officer of the Marine Hospital. This gave rise to discussion, pending which the Senate at 5 P. M. adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

YERBA BUENA.

The bill granting to the Central Pacific Railroad Company the use of half the Island of Yerba Buena, in the Bay of San Francisco, was taken up and discussed. Mr. HOLMAN moved to lay the bill on the table.

AMNESTY FOR VANCE SMUGGLED IN.

Pending the vote by yeas and nays on that motion, the Speaker called the attention of the House to the fact that yesterday, under the invitation to members to send up names of persons to be included in an Amnesty bill, the name of ZEBULON B. VANCE, of North Carolina, had been sent up. There had been an implied obligation that no person should be included who came within the category of exceptional cases in the general bill heretofore passed by the House, namely, members of Congress, or officers of the army and navy who had resigned and given aid to the rebellion. He was glad that he did not know who had sent up the name of Mr. VANCE, nor from which side of the House it had come. The question of that gentleman's relief from disability had been a matter of some consideration and discussion elsewhere, and the chair regarded the insertion of his name as being in violation of good faith. He believed that it had been done in ignorance of the understanding of the House.

Mr. SHOBER remarked that Mr. VANCE did not come within the category of excepted cases to which the Speaker had referred. He had not resigned his seat as a member of Congress.

The Speaker said he must have been misinformed on that point.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, remarked that, in consenting to the "general shuffle," if that was a proper word, he supposed that it included everybody and everything.

The Speaker could not see how Mr. BROOKS could so understand it after the House voting twice not to include everybody.

Mr. BROOKS suggested that the House was frequently more charitable at one time than another.

Mr. POTTER asked whether the House had not instructed the Judiciary Committee to bring in an Amnesty bill including the names of all who had applied to Congress for relief.

The Speaker said it did not follow that the House would pass such a bill.

Mr. FARNSWORTH remarked that the disabilities of several men who had been members of Congress had been relieved.

The Speaker said that all he had desired to do was to call the attention of the House to the matter. He had refrained from making the slightest imputation on any gentleman, and he presumed that the thing had been done without thought of previous action of the House. He was glad that he did not know from what gentleman it came, but he begged that gentleman to withdraw the name.

Mr. WADDELL repeated the intimation that Mr. VANCE had not resigned his seat as a member.

The Speaker remarked that it was well known, nevertheless, that objection would have been made to inserting the name of ZEBULON B. VANCE, if it had been read to the House. He regretted that the gentleman who had sent up the name did not now withdraw it. Mr. VOORHEES said that he understood that the gentleman who had sent up the name was not present today.

The Speaker repeated that he had done his entire duty in calling the attention of the House to the matter. He regarded it as an abuse of the privilege conferred by the House.

YERBA BUENA RESUMED.

The House then proceeded to vote on Mr. HOLMAN'S motion to lay the Yerba Buena bill on the table, and it was defeated—yeas 75, nays 96.

The bill was then, on motion of Mr. WHEELER, recommitted to the Committee on the Pacific Railroads, with liberty so to amend it as to provide that, within one month after the passage of the bill, the President of the United States shall appoint three commissioners, who shall be authorized, at the expense of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, to hear the proofs and allegations of all parties interested in the subject matter of the bill, and who shall, within three months after their appointment, award such sum for the use of such half of the island as is granted by the bill, as they shall deem just and equitable, and which award shall be paid by the Central Pacific Railroad Company, before it shall avail itself of the grant. Subsequently a motion to reconsider the committal was made and was not laid on the table.

VANCE'S AMNESTY TO BE RECONSIDERED.

Mr. LEACH, referring to the matter of the amnesty bill, said that he was not in the Hall when the Speaker brought up that matter. He avowed that it was he who had sent up the name of ZEBULON B. VANCE, and contended that he was perfectly justified in doing so, as it was in consonance with the views of nine-tenths of the people of North Carolina, and as the House had already included Mr. VANCE in a bill of amnesty with only eight or ten votes in the negative.

Mr. BINGHAM moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed. Laid over.

A CONTESTED SEAT SETTLED.

The contested election of CESSNA against B. F. MYERS, from the Sixteenth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, was called up, and the resolution declaring MYERS, the sitting member, entitled to the seat, was adopted without discussion or division.

THE POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATIONS.

The House then, at 3½ o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. WHEELER in the chair, on the Post-office Appropriation bill.

Propositions by LEONARD MYERS to furnish letter-carriers with uniforms at the expense of the Government, and by Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, requiring house-holders to supply boxes for the reception of mail matter, were discussed and rejected.

Mr. WOOD offered a formal amendment, and in his remarks criticised the statements of Mr. DAWES, a few days since, as to the receipts and expenditures of the Government for the coming fiscal year. He presented a tabular statement of the actual receipts from all sources for the first eight months of the present fiscal year, ended March 1, 1872. This includes receipts from duties, internal revenue and miscellaneous sources, and amounts to $250,309,056 [illegible], which, together with the balance at the same ratio, would make a total for the present fiscal year of $375,764,832 [illegible]; against this the expenditures, as estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, would be $301,705,036 [illegible]. This estimate included over $28,000,000 on account of the sinking fund, the payment of the interest on the public debt, &c., and included about $300,000 more than Congress would vote for the improvement of rivers and harbors. It would thus be seen that there would be a surplus of over $62,000,000. If $25,000,000 of this should be paid toward the liquidation of the principal of the public debt, it would leave $37,000,000 to be reduced from taxation. He proposed that this should be taken off the duties on iron, manufactures of iron, tea, coffee, salt, coal and woolens; and also from internal taxation by the income tax and other similar sources of income. He also animadverted upon the policy of the Secretary in keeping so large a balance of cash on hand, which now amounted to over $174,000,000.

Mr. DAWES replied to Mr. WOOD and said that the latter had not controverted a single item of what he (DAWES) had stated as to the expenditures of the Government. The gentleman from New-York (Mr. WOOD) had improved on the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. KELLEY) by more than one hundred millions in his estimate of revenue, but he asked the House to consider whether it was exactly wise to go on in extravagant expenditures, with no other resources to meet them than an expected increase in the revenue. The first six months' receipts of the current fiscal year multiplied by two would give the year's receipts at $365,000,000, only $9,000,000 more than the Secretary of the Treasury estimated.

Mr. CONGER, from the Committee on Commerce, offered an amendment increasing the subsidy of the mail service to China to $1,000,000, provided that the service shall be semi-monthly and in ships of American construction.

Mr. HOLMAN made a point of order on the amendment.

The Chairman overruled the point of order.

Mr. HOLMAN appealed from the decision of the Chair, and the decision was maintained by a very large majority.

Mr. SARGENT spoke in favor of the amendment. Mr. WOOD opposed the amendment. Mr. BROOKS differed from his colleague, and spoke in favor of the amendment.

Mr. KERR argued against the amendment, and against the whole system of subsidies.

Mr. GARFIELD advocated the amendment.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, opposed the amendment, and said he did not propose to deal with words, but with things. All the money which went into the Treasury was wrung by taxation from the people for the purpose of carrying on their Government, and for no other purpose. Congress had no right to appropriate any of it for the advantage of any other cause, however good, however high, however noble, and certainly it had no right to do so, and say it for the benefit of private speculators. Mr. DAWES advocated the amendment, and he said, as a supplement to the remarks which he had made last Friday, in looking for the money by which to realize the anticipations of the gentleman from New-York (Mr. WOOD) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. KELLEY,) he knew of no such judicious and proper appropriation of money as that which would add to the channels of trade, and gather into the Custom-house of this country those revenues which would otherwise go to other nations to enrich their treasuries, their households and their people. No man could stand on the wharf at San Francisco, and see one of those magnificent steamers come in with the treasures from the East, that would otherwise have found their way to European ports, and then see it go out, taking back the products of the manufactures and industries of this country to those new markets, without being impressed with the great truth that commerce is not all on one side; that every dollar's worth which we take to other ports comes back to us in another shape, and enriches us; that commerce enriches those who engage in it on the one side and on the other. He would go not for this subsidy alone, but for every judicious expenditure of money which might be proposed for bounties to fishermen on the Eastern coast. (This last remark was directed to Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts.) There was, as the gentleman from New-York (Mr. BROOKS) had said, a mighty struggle as to whether all the treasures of the East should come through American ports, to be distributed among our people and taken in exchange for products, or whether they should be carried to us through European ports. He could not agree with the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. KERR,) that we should build no ships, open no harbors, erect no Custom-houses, expend no money to contribute to increase the commerce of the country, or that we should look for that primitive state where we should be free from all the regulations and rules of trade and from all the laws of commerce and industry. He could not consent to go back to that condition of things, even under the cogent reasoning of the gentleman from Indiana.

The discussion was further continued by Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, in favor of the amendment, and by Messrs. HOLMAN and KERR against it. The latter said that the supremacy of England on the ocean was due, not to her policy of subsidies, but to her rational and sensible policy of free trade—free trade in ships, free trade in iron, in cotton, in woolens, and even in pig-iron.

Without disposing of the amendment, the Committee rose, and the House, at 4¾, adjourned.

THE MILLER MATTER.

Continuation of the Investigation—Examination of Witnesses—The Mercantile Marine Insurance Company.

The investigation before the Legislative Committee of the conduct of GEORGE W. MILLER, as Superintendent of the Insurance Department, was resumed, yesterday, at the Underwriter's Hall, No. 156 Broadway. J. W. LIPPETT occupied the chair, DAVID C. AITKEN being also present. Mr. BARNES and Mr. MILLER were both, at an early hour, in attendance. Owing to a supposition that the proceedings would be again adjourned, many of the witnesses that had been subpœnaed did not make their appearance until late, and the investigation was not fairly begun until noon.

THE MERCANTILE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The first witness called and examined by Mr. MILLER was ELWOOD WALTER, of New-Jersey, President of the Mercantile Mutual Marine Insurance Company, of No. 35 Wall-street. He had been actively engaged in insurance business for the past eighteen years, and his Company was examined by the Insurance Department, in May, 1871, it being the first time the Company was ever examined under the laws of the State; the examination was made by O. G. CARTER and T. R. B. ELDRIDGE; the Company was first notified by the Superintendent of the intention of making such an examination, and consulted as to their convenience in respect to time of commencing the same; about twenty or twenty-one days were employed in the examination, the examiners occupying a room at the back of the office, where they sat each day during nearly the whole time recognized as business hours; they made a thorough investigation, and were shown everything asked for; the assets were examined and a balance-sheet drawn out; the witness had understood from the Secretary, that while the examination was pending, ELDRIDGE had asked him for money on two occasions, and money had been paid, amounting in the aggregate to $200, which sum was all that was paid to ELDRIDGE; after the examination was over the witness received a note from CARTER, inclosing a bill for services, amounting to $1,000, which he thought excessive, and after consultation with the associate officers of the Company, referred the matter to Mr. MILLER, by inclosing the bill in a note to him addressed to Albany; a reply was received dated Oct. 27, informing the witness that Mr. CARTER was paid nothing by the Department, and, having been specially employed to make the examination, it was proper for the Company to pay any reasonable charge made for his services, the amount being a matter of adjustment between the Company and Mr. CARTER; Mr. MILLER subsequently called at the Company's office, and the subject of the bill was brought up; Mr. MILLER said he thought the bill excessive, and recommended the Company to pay CARTER one-half; Mr. MILLER also told the witness that, so far as he (MILLER) was concerned, if the Company only paid CARTER $50, it did not matter to him, as he had not selected CARTER; but, as the matter was for the Company to settle, they should pay what they considered was right; the witness then sent for CARTER, and told him that he thought the bill was an extortion, and the Company was not disposed to pay so large an amount for what appeared to be mere clerical service; CARTER told the witness that the services were not merely clerical, but were those of an expert, and that the witness was personally aware that he was qualified to examine the affairs of marine insurance; that, considering his services as an expert, the time and labor employed, the bill was not unreasonable; CARTER said that he alone was concerned in the bill, that the money claimed was for himself as payment for his services, and he thought he had earned the amount; the bill was not paid at first, but was subsequently allowed; the witness had paid no money to MILLER, and had received no intimation that MILLER either demanded or expected pay for himself for the examination.

In answer to Mr. BARNES, the witness said ELDRIDGE had been paid by the Secretary during the course of the investigation; ELDRIDGE had not rendered a bill, but had doubtless given a receipt, the money being paid by check, both of which he would be able to produce; CARTER he then knew as a marine underwriter, and had had previous knowledge of him as such.

Mr. WALTER replied further to Mr. MILLER that he knew of a paper published with the signatures of insurance presidents, but had no knowledge that his Company had ever been called upon to sign it; in fact, he knew of no marine insurance company that had been solicited to sign the document; the payment of CARTER'S claim had never been pressed by Mr. MILLER; the witness was not aware that a feeling of dread existed among marine insurance companies of the Superintendent, and there was certainly no treaty to be left alone; he had been informed that STEPHEN ENGLISH had called upon the Company, but the witness had never been subpœnaed to appear on the part of the prosecution.

AUGUSTUS ST. CLAIR, of Westchester County, was next called as a witness. He said he was a journalist, at present not connected with any particular paper, but had been employed on the NEW-YORK TIMES; had been eight years on the press in the capacity of reporter, correspondent, and special agent. The evidence of the witness consisted of a series of statements concerning his work for the TIMES in preparing articles against MILLER, all of which had no foundation in fact. He spoke of interviews with the conductors of the TIMES, which had never taken place, and he deliberately stated that he had been ordered to write against MILLER, despite the facts in the case. A more mendacious witness could not be found than this man ST. CLAIR, and the manner of giving his evidence betrayed the nature of the task set down for him.

OLIVER G. CARTER, of Brooklyn, an expert in the marine insurance business, explained the work done by him in examining the affairs of the Mercantile Mutual Marine Insurance Company, and why he thought $1,000 a reasonable charge. He added that he claimed the whole amount, and did not pay Mr. MILLER a cent of the money; he found the Company's capital impaired over forty-five per cent., but understood it was now in good order, by the payment in cash of half its security notes, heretofore reckoned as capital.

WARREN G. BROWN, a counselor-at-law, explained how the bill relating to foreign insurance companies was drafted after a conference had been held between a Committee of the Board of Underwriters and the representatives of the foreign companies, and that Mr. MILLER acted with the document as presented to him, and in that shape it became law, with the exception of a clause requiring deposits to be made in the Insurance Department.

GEORGE T. HOPE, President of the Board of Underwriters, testified at length the appreciation by the Board of Mr. MILLER'S acts as Superintendent, and that no complaints has ever come before the Board, but that his course in calling the National Convention has been approved.

STEPHEN ENGLISH was then placed on the stand, but his evidence was rambling, as if avoiding the questions asked by Mr. MILLER, and of very little importance to the issue. The investigation was then adjourned until 10½ o'clock this morning.

Newark M. E. Conference.

The annual session of the Newark Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church commenced yesterday at Hackettstown by the examination of the candidates for admission to the ministry. To-day the regular session will be opened at 9 o'clock A. M. by the administration of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. It is expected that nearly 200 ministers will be present. This evening the anniversary of the Church Extension Society will be held. On Friday the Lay College will meet for the first time, and for the first time lay delegates will be elected from this Conference to the General Conference, whose session commences in May.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.—Held by Blatchford, J.—12, Commercial Steam-boat Company vs. Ferry-boat [illegible]; 40, Davis et al. vs. [illegible]; 100, Ryan vs. Heckscher; 154, [illegible] vs. Steam-tug F. W. Devoe; 157, Devoe Manufacturing Company vs. Brig Franchitto; 48, Riley vs. Steam-tug Spray; 159, Cornell vs. Schooner Margaretta; 4, Hager vs. Steam-ship Atlantic; 118, Cunningham vs. Sloop Tennessee; 163, Lehigh Valley Railroad Company vs. Schooner W. N. Sumner; 164, Mott et al. vs. Ship Fawn; 169, New-Jersey Lithograph Company vs. Schooner A. Corning; 63, Walter et al. vs. Canal-boat Bob Davidson; 72, Martin vs. Walter et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—857, Kehan vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 563, Flippen et al. vs. Bond; 651, Lackston vs. Blumenthal; 1089, Cardoso et al. vs. Palmer et al.; 1414, Petersen vs. The Mayor, &c.; 582, Stone, &c., vs. Stribbling; 1297, Putnam vs. Duncan; 1299, Bussenbaum vs. Leavitt; 1421, Mandeville vs. Wood; 1427, Leavitt et al. vs. McFarland; 1428, Shirley vs. Averill; 1437, Grocers' Bank of New-York vs. Gibbs, impleaded; 1439, Macdonald vs. Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad Company; 1307, Frank et al. vs. Fay; 1444, Richards vs. Carlton; 1443, Openheym vs. Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Springfield, Mass.; 1446, Openheym vs. Astor Fire Insurance Company of New-York; 1447, Openheym vs. Etna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford; 1455, Seeley vs. Levy; 1467, Bolton vs. Miller.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—342, Moss vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 636, Hoffman vs. Wagner; 332½, Grootsinger vs. Rosenthal; 364½, (R. C.) The Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company vs. Central American Transit Company; 301½, (R. C.) Gelwicke vs. Quentall; 380½, Focke vs. Banks; 344, Schepeler vs. Preuss et al.; 460, The Board of Commissioners of Pilots vs. Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company; 454, Seaman et al. vs. Townsend; 462, Brown vs. Horton et al.; 403, Rothschild vs. Pemberton et al.; 470, Tradesmen's National Bank vs. Hanover et al.; 128, (R. C.) Gallup et al. vs. Lederer; 24, Bliss et al. vs. Levy, impleaded, &c.; 478, Kirk et al. vs. Gedney et al.; 242½, (R. C.) Lester vs. Union Manufacturing Company; 114, Schrano vs. Woodford; 306, Henderson et al. vs. Lewis; 480, Morris vs. Stevens; 482, Cooper et al. vs. Waterbury.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M., and calendar called at 12 M.—20, Baker et al. vs. Jennings; 97, Goodenough vs. Spencer; 98, Goodenough vs. Pittall; 102, Dutch vs. Dutch; 122, Posner vs. Glempert; 131, Strasburger vs. Fisk, Jr.; 141, Sanford et al. vs. White et al.; 144, Gilcel vs. Moore; 149, Crawford vs. Water Receiver; 151, 152, John vs. Dickenson; 155, Budlong vs. Edwards; 163, Lester et al. vs. Opper et al.; 165, Beckert vs. Susquehanna and Albany Railroad and Coal Company; 166, Beckert vs. Susquehanna and Wyoming Railroad and Coal Company; call 170, Meyer et al. vs. The Long Island Sugar Refinery.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Adjourned to Monday, March 18.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Barbour, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—357, Goodman vs. Strohein et al.; 1583, Posner vs. Harvey et al.; 1557, O'Brien, Sheriff, &c., vs. Thiele; 1350, Shaw vs. Scott, impleaded; 1573, Pohalski vs. The Mutual Life Insurance Company; 1135, Heerbrandt vs. Krahe. Added causes—1705, Pollerton vs. Benzine; 1719, Oberbeck vs. Fairbairn; 1711, Friedhoff, administrator, vs. The Staten Island Railroad Company; 1713, Same vs. Same; 1715, Bensel, executor, vs. Gray; 1719, Merritt vs. Chambers; 1721, Healey vs. Tradesmen's Fire Insurance Company; 1738, Brod et al. vs. Strauss et al.; 1739, Sloan vs. Johnson; 1741, Sloan vs. Johnson et al.; 1747, Dana vs. Godefroy; 749, The Manhattan Brass Manufacturing Company vs. Roberts; 1751, Hobbs vs. Firemen's Fund Insurance Company; 1753, Reppler vs. Baxter et al.; 1755, Hoffman vs. Gale; 1757, Feedler vs. Comiler; 1759, Weselman vs. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 1765, Lazarus vs. Douglass; 1767, Lambecor vs. Atwell; 1769, Adams vs. Mills; 1771, Stuyvesant vs. Grissler; 1773, Same vs. Same; 1781, Davy vs. Glans; 1783, Schanck vs. Bartels.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—710, Peabody vs. Speyers; 69, McCauley vs. Gan; 980, Babcock vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 909, Quinlan vs. Sixth-avenue Railroad Company; 1062½, Schoot vs. Wright et al.; 1303, Same vs. Same; 1629, Moreys. Rand; 272, Dart et al. vs. Walker et al.; 71, Chapman vs. Douglass; 453, Lafarin vs. Landmann; 472, Austin vs. Goodrich; 1405, Waterston vs. Rodgers; 1406, Edwards vs. Baker; 1409, Rothmann vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 1411, Patterson vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—748, Wotherbee et al. vs. Baker et al.; 1412, Compton vs. Haight; 1413, Compton vs. Shultz; 1414, Power vs. Barnes; 1415, Wolf vs. Tracey; 1416, Wolfenfandt, by guardian, vs. Tracey; 1417, Donley vs. Mulcahy; 1418, Pettengill et al. vs. Cutler; 1419, Frank vs. Frank; 1420, Scribner vs. Seelingsohn; 1421, Meyer vs. Barnes; 1422, Clark vs. Bank for Savings in New-York; 1423, Mott vs. Brooks; 1424, Murphy et al. vs. Kane; 1425, Sooper vs. The Hudson River Railroad Company.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.—7373, Burrows vs. Post; 7605, O'Donnell vs. Schiele; 6066, Brettkapp vs. Fiebig; 7841, Rosenbaum vs. Elliott; 8016, Koch vs. Idle; 3073, Martin vs. Walbridge; 3086, Mann vs. American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; 3092, Reilly vs. Hickey; 3131, Goodwin vs. The Eagle Manufacturing Company; 3243, Sayles vs. Maher; 3146, Bennett vs. Rosenthal; 3249, Shaithoff vs. Mehl; 3039, Appleby vs. Coquard; 3048, Reinlein vs. Matthess; 3051, Kehoe vs. Eagan; 3122, Goodhard vs. Mantz; 3090, Gealing vs. Solomon.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Tracy, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.—7040, Johnston vs. Metzger; 2044, Dunham vs. Williams; 3113, Berges vs. Soehlein; 7985, Rolland vs. Mensenheimer; 3121, Jennings vs. Kiernan; 3123, Mittnacht vs. Suttee; 3487, Arpell vs. Wilson; 3170, Wattge vs. Brinkerhoff; 3107, Wilson vs. Julian; 3183, Barrett vs. McArdle; 3126, Hennessey vs. Lowenstein; 3122, Jane vs. Rauch; 7882, Muller vs. Kelly; —, Sykes vs. Wolf; 3200, Wolfish vs. Offenheim; 3301, Leopeiger vs. Moss; 3302, Treadwell vs. Hoffman; 3303, Same vs. Same; 3304, Joseph vs. Lederberg; 3305, Voytite vs. Seiser; 3306, Hadden vs. Wendel; 3307, Forbes vs. Vanhouse; 3308, Michel vs. McQuesten; 3309, Emerson vs. Denison; 3310, O'Rourke vs. Guilfoyle.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Tracy, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—7396, Heckes vs. Aaron; 7906, Hester vs. Steamie; 8638, Harrison vs. Murray; 8637, Vandervoort vs. Dahlbender; 9065, James vs. Zacker; 9570, Lavin vs. Regan; 9140, Nagle vs. Laird; 9140, Mackay vs. Mead; 9147, Peters vs. Duncan; 9142, Rosenberger vs. Branton; 9144, Feran vs. Skidmore; —, Delmage vs. Heuser; 9145, Anderson vs. Schwarzer.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—1, The People vs. James McGauley, homicide; 2, The People vs. Benedict Lisle, felonious assault and battery; 3, The People vs. Carl Ehberg, felonious assault and battery; 4, The People vs. John Conners, felonious assault and battery; 5, The People vs. William McKay, felonious assault and battery; 6, The People vs. John O'Hara, felonious assault and battery; 7, The People vs. William Lyons, James Wilkinson and John Murray, burglary; 8, The People vs. John Corcoran, burglary; 9, The People vs. John Roberts, grand larceny; 10, The People vs. John Edwards, grand larceny; 11, The People vs. John E. Shoals, grand larceny; 12, The People vs. Thomas Farrell and James Rooney, grand larceny.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—Nos. 120, 121, 71, 73, 93, 141, 143, 144, 24, 84, 115, 57, 2, 110, 153, 154, 154½, 156, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 12.

By Judge Cardozo.

Kinzili vs. Kinzili; order granted.

Burr et al. vs. Burr et al.; order granted.

In the matter of the application of D. J. Mahony et al. for leave to sell, &c.; report of referee confirmed and order granted.

Cook vs. Mixer et al.; order granted.

Bayliard vs. Cook; memoranda for counsel.

Goelet vs. McCool; judgment granted.

By Judge Barrett.

The People vs. William Foster; writ of error and stay of proceedings granted.

By Judge Van Brunt.

McKinley vs. Lamb; case settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 12.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Sarah A. Thorne vs. Albert Simpson; order denying motion.

Frank Metzer vs. Gustav Fritz; motion granted.

James S. Taylor vs. Francis F. Luquear et al.; cause referred.

Samuel S. Biddle vs. Adolph H. Lazare; order granted.

N. Dart et al. vs. James F. Rowe; order granted.

James O'Brien vs. The Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Insurance Company; order granted.

Thomas F. Lynch vs. The Mayor, &c.; order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 12.

By Judge Robinson.

Goldstein vs. Baer et al.; order of arrest discharged, with $10 costs.

NEW-YORK COURT OF APPEALS.

THE RIGHTS OF AUTHORS.

There has been recently decided in the Court of Appeals a case of more than ordinary interest, not only to the assignees and proprietors of foreign dramas—but to authors and men of letters generally—for it in effect establishes a *quasi* international copyright in unpublished dramas, lectures and other literary works suitable for oral delivery.

The facts in the case are briefly as follows:

Mr. T. W. Robertson, an English dramatist, residing in London, was the author of a comedy called "Play." It had never been printed. On the 1st of February, 1868, Mr. Robertson assigned the exclusive right of printing, and publishing and performing the said drama in and throughout the United States to Henry D. Palmer, of New-York, (the plaintiff,) reserving to himself all his proprietary rights in England. On the 15th of February, 1868, the comedy was for the first time publicly performed at the Prince of Wales Theatre, in London, under the author's reserved rights. On the 28th of February, 1868, Robert M. De Witt, of New-York, (the defendant,) a book-publisher in this City, having received the comedy from some person or persons who had witnessed the performances in London, advertised and published printed copies of the comedy and publicly sold them in New-York. Immediately thereafter Mr. Palmer brought a suit in the Superior Court of this City, setting forth the above facts and praying a perpetual injunction. The defendant answered and set up various defenses, which are particularly referred to below. The cause was tried before Judge Monell, at Special Term, and the Judge, feeling himself bound by an earlier decision of the Court, rendered a judgment on the above facts in favor of the defendant. From that judgment the plaintiff appealed to the General Term, where the appeal was argued and the judgment of the Special Term reversed on its merits and a new trial ordered. Opinion by Judge MONELL. From this judgment of the General Term the defendant then appealed to the Court of Appeals, and raised the following defenses, which appeared on the record: That the State Courts had no jurisdiction to protect authors, such jurisdiction being confined to the Federal Courts; that a foreign author had no common law rights in this country in literary works; that the proprietary rights of authors were not capable of limited or partial assignments; that a public representation of a drama on the stage was a publication of it, and the exclusive right of an author lost thereafter; that some restrictive notice was necessary to preserve such rights in every instance; and finally, that by an English statute—3 and 4 Victoria—the status of one author whose drama had been performed was changed, so that he could neither retain nor convey any exclusive rights.

Each of these propositions was controverted by the appellee—and the Court of Appeals has fully sustained the appellant—establishing as the settled law of this State, that the common law rights of authors exist independent of any statute; that they have not been impaired by the legislation of either England or this country on the subject of copyrights; that the State Courts are open to aliens as well as natives as there; that performance of a drama is not publication; that the absence of a restrictive notice or other reservation of proprietary rights at a performance will not make the work *publici juris*, and that the English statute had no application as such in this country, and was even there limited to published dramas. The cause was argued by Mr. [illegible] for the defendant, and by Mr. Booth for plaintiff.

The following is the decision of the Court of Appeals, which, on account of the great interests involved, is given without condensation:

Henry D. Palmer, Plaintiff and Respondent, vs. Robert M. De Witt, Defendant and Appellant.—Before Church, Ch. J., Allen, Grover, Peckham, Rapallo and Andrews, JJ. Argued Feb. 12, 1872; decided Feb. 27, 1872. Ira D. Warren for appellant. Wm. D. Booth for respondent.

ALLEN, J.—Whatever rights the plaintiff has in the drama, which is the subject of the controversy, exist at common law independent of any statute either of the State or the United States, the protection is claimed as of property and the right of property, which is well established and recognized wherever the common law prevails, and not of a franchise or privilege conferred by statute. The State Courts have jurisdiction as in other actions affecting common law rights of property interests.

It may be doubtful whether the act of Congress of 1870, (chapter 139, section 9, 16 Statutes at Large, 212,) gives an action in respect to manuscripts other than such as may be the subject of a copyright, under the laws of the United States. In Keene vs. Wheatley, 9 American Law Register, 45, the Circuit Court of the United States had jurisdiction by reason of the citizenship of the parties, and the case was decided by the rules of the common law and upon the authority of adjudged cases in this country and in England. But if jurisdiction is by the statute conferred upon the Federal Courts in a case like this, the act does not purport to and does not make the jurisdiction exclusive, or deprive the State Courts of jurisdiction in actions legal or equitable touching the common law rights of authors.

At most the statute gave parties within its provisions and not claiming the benefits of a copyright under the laws of the United States a cumulative remedy and a choice of tribunals. The jurisdiction of the State Courts in cases in which it had before been exercised was not taken away or in any respect impaired.

The common law rights of authors, as now recognized, existed before the passage of copyright laws, and has not been taken away or impaired. By section 9 of the act of Congress of 1831 no new right is secured or conferred, but simply a remedy for the violation of an existing right in another forum. (Pierrepont vs. Fowle, 2 Wood and Mort, 43; Woolsey vs. Judd, 4 Duer, 379.) The objection to the jurisdiction of the Courts of the State is not well taken.

The rights of authors in respect to their unpublished works, have been so frequently and elaborately considered and carefully adjudicated by the Courts of this country and of England and are now so well understood and established that there is but little to do in passing upon the merits presented by the record before us, save to apply the rules clearly deducible from adjudged cases of conceded authority. The author of a literary work or composition has, by law, a right to the first publication of it. He has a right to determine whether it shall be published at all, and if published, when, where, by whom and in what form. This exclusive right is confined to the first publication. When once published it is dedicated to the public, and the author has not, at common law, any exclusive right to multiply copies of it or to control the subsequent issues of copies by others. The right of an author or proprietor of a literary work to multiply copies of it to the exclusion of others is the creation of statute. This is the right secured by the "copyright" laws of the different Governments.

It is said by Yates, J., in Millar vs. Taylor, 4 Burr, 2,303-2,379, that it is certain that "every man has a right to keep his own sentiments if he pleases; he has certainly a right to judge whether he will make them public or commit them only to the sight of his friends. In that state the manuscript is in every sense his peculiar property; and no man can take it from him, or make any use of it which he has not authorized, without being guilty of a violation of his property. And as every author or proprietor of a manuscript has a right to determine whether he will publish it or not, he has a right to the first publication, and whoever deprives him of that priority is guilty of a manifest wrong, and the Court have a right to stop it."

This principle thus early enunciated has controlled in every case in which the property right of authors or their manuscripts before publication, has been determined. This common law right of first publication is sometimes spoken of as "copyright before publication," while the right to multiply copies secured by statute is called, in contradistinction, "copyright after publication."

Mr. Phillips, in his *Treatise on the Law of Copyright*, at page 3, speaking of the two rights, says: "Copyright before publication is the more ancient of the two. It is the exclusive privilege of first publishing any original and material product of intellectual labor. It basis is property, a violation of it is an invasion of property, and it depends entirely on the common law."

The right is well defined and succinctly stated by the author of a recent work, as follows: "Every new and innocent product of mental labor which has been embodied in writing or some other material form, being the exclusive property of its author, the law securing it to him as such, and restraining every other person from infringing his right. Whether the ideas thus unpublished take the shape of written manuscripts of literary, dramatic or musical compositions, or whether they are the designs for works of ornament or utility planned by the mind of an artist, they are equally inviolable while they remain unpublished, and the author possesses an absolute right to publish them or not, as he thinks fit, and (if he does not desire to publish them) to hinder their publication, either in whole or in part, by any one else." (Shortt on the Law of Literature, 48.)

It would be a waste of time to refer in detail to the very many cases in which the original proprietary right of authors has come under review by the Courts. They uniformly decide or assume the right to be, as thus epitomised by Mr. Shortt, and the adjudication of the Courts of the United States and of England are in entire harmony with this branch of the law. (2 Story Eq. Jur., section 943; Hoyt vs. McKenzie, 3 Barb. Ch. R. 320; Wheaton vs. Peters, 8 Peters, 591; Little vs. Hall, 18 How., 165; Prince Albert vs. Strange, 1 M. N. and G., 25.)

An author or proprietor of an unpublished literary work has then a property in such work recognized and protected both here and in England, and the use and *enjoyment of it is secured to him as of right*. The property in a manuscript is not distinguishable from any other personal property. It is governed by the same rules of transfer and succession, and is protected by the same process, and has the benefit of all the remedies accorded to other property so far as applicable. It is personal in legal contemplation, following the person of the owner, and is governed by the law of his domicil.

That which is regarded and protected as property by the law of the owner's domicil, as well as by the law of this State, must be equally within the protection of the law, whether the owner be a citizen or an alien. (Story Con. Laws, sections 376, 379, 380.)

If the character of property was impressed upon the fruit of mental labor solely by statute it might be otherwise, as the statutes could have no extra-territorial force. But where, as in this case, it is property by the law common both to this country and the domicil of the author, the right is generally within the protection of the law in both places. Real property is governed by the *lex loci rei sitæ*, and an alien can only acquire and have title as permitted by the local law. But not so as to personalty. In Calvin's case (7 Co. R., 17 a.,) it was held that "an alien friend may by the common law have, acquire, and get within the realm by gift, trade, or other lawful means, any treasure or goods personal whatsoever, as well as any Englishman, and may maintain action for the same." This has always been accepted as the common law of the United States. An alien friend may resort to the tribunals of this State for the prosecution of any right recognized by our laws, or the redress of any wrong cognizable by our Courts. The right to literary property is as sacred as that to any other species of property. The Courts of the State are open to an alien friend pursuing his property and seeking to recover it from a wrong-doer, and there is nothing in any positive law, or in the policy of the Government, which would close the door against the same alien friend seeking protection for the fruits of his mental labor by restraining its publication against his wishes. The protection afforded by the common law to literary labor is very slight at the best, but such as it is, it is accorded to alien friend and citizen alike, and both are regarded with equal favor.

In declaring the rules of law and applying legal remedies for the redress or prevention of wrong, there is no distinction between the right of the banker to his bills and bonds embezzled and found here in the possession of a wrong-doer, and the right of an author to his manuscript clandestinely or surreptitiously taken and brought here for publication, to his prejudice and the destruction of all its value as property. Both resort to the Courts for the protection of acknowledged rights of property and are entitled to the remedies given by law. Until published the work is the private property of the author whatever the common law rights of authors are regarded. When once published with the assent of the author, it becomes the property of the world, subject only to such rights as the author may have secured under Copyright laws, and they can have no force or give any rights beyond the territorial limits of the Government by which they are enacted.

The rights of assignees domiciled here, of alien authors resident abroad, have been sustained by the Courts of this country, and no distinction has been made between transfers of literary property and property of any other description. (Keene vs. Wheatley, *supra*; Crowe vs. Aiken, 4 Am. Law Reg., 450.) The case of Jefferys vs. Boosey, 4 H. L. C., 795, relied upon by the counsel for the defendant, arose under the statute of Anne, and the question decided was as to the rights of a British subject who had procured an assignment of the work of an alien author, for which a copyright had been granted to the author under the laws of his Government, to a copyright under the English statute, and the decision was adverse to the claim of the assignee, but against the opinion of six of the ten Judges of the law Courts to whom the question was submitted by the House of Lords. The statute of Anne has since been repealed, and the case is not important now, except for the general principles to be gathered from the opinions of the Judges. The authority of the decision was questioned in Routledge vs. Low. (Law Rep., 3, H. of L. Cases, 100.)

The alienage of the author is no obstacle to him or his assignee in proceeding in our Courts for a violation, or to prevent a violation of his rights of property in his unpublished works. The assignability of a "copyright before publication" is not questioned. The right of sale and transfer is one of the inseparable incidents of property, and the property in manuscript may be transferred, and upon the death of the owner goes to the personal representatives or next of kin of the owner, as other personal property. A literary man realizes the product of his labor either by the sale of his manuscript or the publication or sale of his works.

The copyright acts acknowledge the assignability of literary works before publication, and the rights of assignees are protected the same as those of the author. (Per McLean, Jr., Wheaton vs. Peters, *supra*.) The assignment under which the plaintiff claims is of the exclusive right and privilege of printing and publishing, enacting, performing, representing and producing on the stage, licensing or permitting to be printed, published, enacted, performed, represented and produced on the stage, within and throughout the United States, the said drama called "Play," &c. It is not a transfer of the manuscript and *all* the rights of the author therein. It is the transfer of the author's rights, with all the benefits which would result from the absolute ownership *within* the United States. The right is local, in one sense, as only embracing a part of the globe, but general and universal as far as this country and Government are concerned.

It is said in Jefferys vs. Boosey, *supra*, that copyright was indivisible, and that the owner could not assign a part of the right so as to print in a particular place or country, or do anything less than assign the whole right given by the English law. But whether the instrument is called a transfer or a license is not material. The plaintiff has, for a valuable consideration, acquired the right to the first publication of this drama, as well as the right to represent the same upon the stage in the United States, and it is a right of pecuniary value. It is true it may be lost by publication, here or elsewhere, (Jefferys vs. Boosey, *supra*.) But the plaintiff, under his transfer, might restrain the author, as well as every other person, from publishing the work within the United States to his prejudice, as against the author and all the world the plaintiff has acquired, by the payment of a valuable consideration, an equitable right to the first printing and publishing the drama here, and this right is within the cognizance of a Court of Equity.

The only question remaining is whether this common law right, "copyright before publication," has been lost or surrendered. There is no complaint that the defendant is representing or intends to represent or produce the drama upon the stage. The alleged violation of the plaintiff's right consists in printing and publishing the work. After the transfer to the plaintiff, this play was brought out and represented on the stage in one or more of the London theatres, and has also been performed in the City of New-York by the agency or permission of the plaintiff. The fact is found that the defendant received the words of this comedy and a description of the arrangement, general stage directions, division of acts and scenes as printed by him from one or more persons who had seen or heard the same publicly performed in England. It is not found that it was reported by the witnesses of the performance from memory, and it would be entirely inconsistent with the finding that copies of the play, as performed, with the stage directions, &c., were surreptitiously obtained and put in the possession of the defendant, to infer upon the facts so found the defendant might lawfully produce or represent the play upon the stage in no manner. The relief demanded by the complaint is that the defendant be restrained from printing, publishing, selling, or offering for sale, the drama called "Play," or causing the same to be printed, published, &c., and for an accounting. The right publicly to represent a dramatic composition for profit and the right to print and publish the same composition to the exclusion of others are entirely distinct, and the one may exist without the other. The copyright acts which secured to authors the exclusive right for a limited time to print and publish their works, did not secure to them the exclusive right to the public representation of the dramatic compositions. Until the passage in England of the statute 3 and 4 William, 4 to 15, an author could not prevent any one from publicly performing on the stage any drama in which the author possessed the copyright; he could only prevent the publication of his work by multiplication of copies of it; it could be produced on the stage from published copies, and [illegible] a place on the stage from memory was not a publication or violation of the author's right, first to print and publish, which is the right known as "copyright before publication." (Coleman vs. Waltham, 6 T. R., 245; Murray vs. Ellison, 5 B. and Ald., 657; Boswell vs. Smith, 12 Ald. and Ell., 317, pr. Lord Denman, Ch. J.)

The act of 3 and 4, William IV, secured to the author, or his assignee of any dramatic piece the sole right of having it represented within the British dominions for a limited period, and in 1856 the act of Congress, (11 Stat. at Large, 138,) a like right was given to authors and proprietors of dramatic compositions, for which a copyright should thereafter be granted under the laws of the United States.

So far as is disclosed by the case, the drama remained in manuscript until printed by the defendant, and there is no claim that it has been published by the author or the plaintiff, or with their assent, except by its public performance on the stage, and if it has not by that act become *publici juris*, it still remains the private property of the author or his assignees, who alone have the exclusive right to it and may prevent its publication. When a literary work is exhibited for a particular purpose, or to a limited number of persons, it will not be construed as a general gift or authority for any purpose of profit or publication by others. An author retains his right in his manuscript until he relinquishes it by contract, or some unequivocal act indicating an intent to dedicate it to the public. An unqualified publication by printing and offering for sale is such a dedication.

The rights of an author of a drama in his composition are twofold. He is entitled to the profit arising from its performance, and also from the sale of the manuscript, or the printing and publishing it. Lectures and Plays are not by their public delivery or performance in the presence of all who choose to attend, so dedicated to the public that they can be printed and published without the author's permission. It does not give to the hearer any title to the manuscript or a copy of it, or a right to the use of a copy. The manuscript and the right of the author therein are still within the protection of the law, as if they had never been communicated to the public in any form. The permission to act a play at a public theatre does not amount to an abandonment by the author of his title to it or to a dedication of it to the public. It was so decided in 1770 in Macklin vs. Richardson, (Ambler 694,) and the rule as then adjudged has never been departed from. (2 Story, Eq. Juris. section 950, Keene vs. Wheatley, *supra*; Boucicault vs. Fox, 5 Blatch. 98; Crowe vs. Aiken, 4 Am. Law Review, 450; Keene vs. Kimball, 16 Gray, 545.)

The printing and selling of the drama by the defendant was a violation of the legal and equitable rights of the plaintiff as the sole proprietor of the right to print and publish the works within the United States, and the plaintiff was entitled upon the case made to the relief demanded.

The order granting a new trial should be affirmed, and judgment absolute given for plaintiff pursuant to stipulation.

H. E. SICKELS, Reporter.

"Allen reads opinion for affirmance of order, and judgment absolute for plaintiff. All agree. Folger absent."

H. E. SICKELS, Reporter.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—MARCH 12.

Before Judge Barrett and a Jury.

IMPORTANT SUIT GROWING OUT OF A WHISKY BOND—A REMINISCENCE OF THE GOVERNMENT WHISKY SEIZURES—RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN.

William Krahne vs. Jacob Aronheimer, Moses Sternheimer and Emil Sterne.—This is an action brought to recover damages alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff in consequence of having become security for defendants in a case of whisky seizure. The facts as developed in the case are as follows: The defendants, in 1867, composed the firm of Aronheimer, Sternheimer & Co., of No. 132 Cedar-street, dealers in whisky. Their store was seized by the United States Internal Revenue officers, and desiring to bond 136 barrels of the whisky, plaintiff, at their request, entered into the necessary bond, defendants agreeing to hold him harmless in the matter. The case was tried in the United States Court, the property condemned, and the plaintiff's business was sold out, together with a house in Thirty-eighth-street belonging to him. Plaintiff claimed on the present trial that the goods in his store were worth $4,500, his house worth $5,500, exclusive of incumbrances, and his loss in all $10,000. It appeared, however, that Mrs. Krahne, the wife of plaintiff, bought in the house, together with the personal property. Aronheimer, one of the defendants, set up a defense of infancy at the time of the bonding of the property of the defendants, and claimed therefore that he was not responsible. The other defendants set up that plaintiff bonded the property voluntarily, and that defendant Sterne was not interested in it. The evidence being in, the Court charged the jury that if they should find that the three defendants undertook to hold plaintiff harmless, plaintiff was entitled to recover the damages he sustained by reason of the sale of his property, both real and personal; that the measure of such damages was the actual value of the property with interest from the time of the sale; that under the law of this State as it stood at the time of the sale, the purchase by the wife was the same in legal effect as if purchased by a third party, and if on such purchase the wife has become vested with the whole of the title to the property, the plaintiff was still entitled to recover its value.

The jury found a verdict for plaintiff for $8,534 20, and the Court granted an extra allowance of $200.

D. & T. McMahon, for plaintiff; Kursman, Smith & Clark, for defendants.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge McCue.

CITIZENS HAVE NOT THE RIGHT TO SUCH A SIDEWALK AS THEY PREFER.

Charles E. Evans vs. The City of Brooklyn and Robert Fury, Street Commissioner.—Action is brought nominally to recover $10,000 damages, but really to determine the right of the plaintiff, who is the proprietor of a concrete pavement, to lay side-walks through the city, which requested to do so by the owners of private houses.

After the testimony for the plaintiff was concluded Jesse Johnson, Esq., Assistant Corporation Counsel, moved for a nonsuit on the ground that the law was in favor of the defendants, even assuming the facts proven by the plaintiff to be true. The Common Council was, at the time the plaintiff's pavement was laid, taking measures to lay other pavement, and the kind of pavement which shall be laid throughout the City is a matter entirely under their control. After a protracted argument Judge MCCUE granted the nonsuit.

B. F. Valentine for plaintiff; Wm. C. De Witt and Jesse Johnson for defendants.

Veritable Rolling Stones.

From the Scientific American.

Many of our readers have doubtless heard of the famous traveling stones of Australia. Similar curiosities have recently been found in Nevada, which are described as almost perfectly round, the majority of them as large as a walnut and of an irony nature. When distributed about upon the floor, table, or other level surface, within two or three feet of each other, they immediately began traveling toward a common centre, and there huddled up in a bunch like a lot of eggs in a nest. A single stone removed to the distance of three and a half feet, being released, at once started off with wonderful and somewhat comical celerity to join its fellows; taken away four or five feet it remained motionless. They are found in a region that is comparatively level, and is nothing but bare rock. Scattered over this barren region are little basins, from a foot to a rod in diameter, and it is in the bottom of these that the rolling stones are found. They are from the size of a pea to five or six inches in diameter. The cause of these stones rolling together is doubtless to be found in the material of which they are composed, which appears to be loadstone, or magnetic iron ore.

Volcanoes of the Sandwich Islands.

From the Honolulu Gazette, Feb. 7.

From parties who visited the volcano, on the recent trip of the Kilauea to Hilo, we learn that although there are no lakes of lava in Kilauea there are numerous cones which are of themselves active volcanoes. Some of them have pretensions of no mean character, independent of the awe-inspiring scenery which surrounds them. Some of these cones—small mountains in themselves—are constantly emitting from their cavernous mouths molten lava, which is projected into the air above the summit of the cone 150 or 200 feet. The exhibition now presented by Pele is said to be magnificent in the extreme.

Death of a Son of Burns.

The death of Col. WILLIAM NICOL BURNS, the only surviving son of the poet, in his eighty-second year, is announced. The deceased soldier, who was named after the celebrated WILLIAM NICOL, of the High School of Edinburgh, was buried in the Burns mausoleum at Dumfries.

Suicide of a Drunken Woman.

At about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon HONORA SPRAGUE, aged thirty-five, wife of THOMAS SPRAGUE, was found hanging in a closet at their residence, corner of Yates-avenue and Quincy-street, Brooklyn. Her husband, who is an employe of HOYT & SPRAGUE, dry-goods dealers, of Franklin-street, New-York, came home early yesterday, having hurt his foot, soon after which, he says, his wife came in drunk and went upstairs, where she was found dead. They had been married twelve years, having three boys, aged respectively twelve, ten and one years, and for the past five years she had been drinking almost constantly, he says, neglecting her household duties and abusing him and the children, although, as he says, he has always treated her with kindness. Her husband assigns no other cause for her self-destruction than the excessive use of liquor.

THE BRUSSELS MYSTERY.

Carl Vogt at the Tombs Yesterday—Examination of Witnesses.

CARL VOGT, the German who is under arrest on suspicion of having had in his possession certain securities which had been stolen from the house of the murdered Chevalier DU BOIS DE BIANCO, of Brussels, was examined before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday.

Mr. SULLIVAN, for the prosecution, stated that the prisoner was not to be tried as though he was in the country in which the crime was committed, but he was charged with a violation of the laws of this State in bringing stolen property within its boundaries.

Detective FARLEY, the first witness examined, produced certain bonds and documents which were claimed as the property of the deceased Chevalier, by his daughter, Mme. DU VAL DE BEAULIEU. A letter was then read from Count DU VAL DE BEAULIEU, the son-in-law of the murdered man, addressed to Superintendent KELSO, setting forth that the Chevalier DU BIANCO had been found dead at his residence, as already published, and adding that he had reason to believe that a portion of the property was in this City, and asking the assistance of the Police Department in tracking the supposed murderer. A second letter contained an inventory of the property stolen, a portion of which was traced to the prisoner. Other letters gave the numbers of the stolen shares, the names of the parties suspected—two servants and an old woman, who received a legacy by the will of the deceased, but nothing was found against them. The woman stated that deceased had intimate relations with a girl in low life, named HEINAULT.

The officer continued: I arrested the prisoner in Philadelphia last Saturday, 9th inst.; heard of his being in that city previously; he is a German; he said, through an interpreter, that he arrived in this country the latter part of last December from the City of London; brought him here on the same day and notified him of the charge against him; he was in his apartment with a lady when I arrested him; she came with him to New-York; she is a German, and came with him to this country; she is about twenty-two or twenty-three years of age, does not speak English, nor know whether she is his wife; in a conversation he admitted that Vogt was not his right name; he did not like to give his right name; specified distinctly the charge of the murder and the robbery, and that some of the property had been traced to his possession; he admitted that he had had such bonds in this City, and had lost two bonds in a gambling-house; produced the inventory of the stolen bonds, and those were found to be in the list; VOGT left the Prescott House for Philadelphia on the 4th of January last; searched his trunks, but found no papers in relation to this case, no English papers at all, and nothing to show that he had been in London.

Counsel for the prisoner cross-examined the witness as to his personal knowledge of the circumstances of the case, and he admitted that he had none; VOGT said that he bought the bonds from a man named BERGGENDORF for $500, at Sees' Hotel, London; had previously told him about the bond No. 1,005, and those left by him with KONITZKY & HEGERFELDT, No. 744 Broadway.

By the Court—The prisoner was discharged by the United States Commissioner, because there is no extradition treaty between this country and Belgium.

Mr. F. KONITZKY, of the firm of KONITZKY & HEGERFELDT, bankers at No. 744 Broadway, was then examined, and testified that the prisoner was brought to his office, in December last, by Mr. HOLLANDER, book-keeper at the Prescott House; he wanted to sell some bonds; he showed one; it was a bond of the Belgian Government; it corresponded with one in the list of the stolen bonds; declined to buy unless the party was known who sold them; we offered to send the bonds to Europe and sell them on his account, and he left with us bonds of the face value of 19,000 francs; sent them to Frankfort to our correspondent, with directions to telegraph at once if there was any thing wrong; advanced VOGT at this time $600; heard subsequently from Frankfort that no objections had been made to the bonds and they would be sent to Brussels for payment; then paid VOGT about $3,500; this was on Feb. 16; he sent a Mr. GRANIGAN from Philadelphia with an order for the money; subsequently received from him other property for sale representing 11,500 francs, and sent them to Frankfort; gave him no money on their account; have not heard from our correspondent there, but received a letter from Cologne that the bonds had been stolen; wrote to VOGT, and he replied that he came in possession of them honorably; our agents at Brussels are JACQUES FERRARA and OPPENHEIMER, and at Cologne, LEOPOLD SELIGMAN.

Cross-examined—VOGT only delivered to us the shares of the Belgian Government, and four of the Alstaaten shares, which we were notified had been stolen.

The further examination in the case was adjourned until this morning.

A Young German Woman Shot Herself Yesterday—No Cause for the Act Assigned.

Miss MARY HORWITZ, aged twenty-three, residing with her parents at No. 372 Third-avenue, yesterday afternoon shot herself through the head with a revolver. She was the eldest daughter of MYER HORWITZ, who keeps a fancy goods and millinery-store on the lower floor of the above number. She was betrothed to a respectable young man, and with her sister attended to the father's store. Nothing unusual had been noticed in the conduct of the deceased, and yesterday morning she was cheerfully attending to her duties as usual. At 1½ o'clock in the afternoon she left the store, without giving any explanation, and went into the front parlor on the second floor of the house, closing, but not locking the door after her. In a few minutes her younger sister, who was waiting upon some customers below, heard a heavy fall overhead and rushed up-stairs. On entering the parlor she was horrified at finding her sister lying on the floor apparently dead, with the blood flowing from a wound in her forehead. The terrified girl alarmed the household, and the father and mother rushing in were petrified at the sight. Dr. J. KAMERRER, of No. 107 East Twenty-third-street, was immediately summoned, but found the unfortunate girl beyond human aid. She expired in a few moments after. A six-barreled revolver, with one chamber discharged, was lying at her side. It is supposed that she placed the muzzle of the weapon to her right temple and discharged it, the ball becoming imbedded in her brain and causing death in a short time. The agonized parents cannot form the slightest idea of the causes which prompted their daughter to take her life. She always appeared to be perfectly happy, and had never shown any symptoms of insanity.

Emigration Commissioners—Report on Retrenchments—Prosecution for Frauds.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday, Mr. O'GORMAN presiding. Commissioner NICHOLSON, from the Committee on Retrenchment, reported that the Committee had come to the unanimous conclusion that many retrenchments could be made in the expenses of the Commission without any detriment to its efficient working. He then read the report of the Committee, which recommend a reduction in clerical force, the abolition of the Post-office at Castle Garden, and the reduction of the salaries of numerous employes. The retrenchment thus recommended involves an annual saving of $8,771, and with the reductions already made since December, 1871, either by discharge or resignation, amounts to $21,359. The report, after considerable discussion, was laid over and made a special order for the next meeting of the Board.

Commissioners SCHAIK, LYNCH and HOGUET were appointed a committee to go to Albany, to endeavor to have the claim of the Commissioners against the State adjusted. Mr. JAMES S. THAYER was elected member of the Board, in room of Mr. EUSTED, resigned.

The President read a letter that he had addressed to Mr. WILLIAM S. HILLYER, counsel to the Board, calling that gentleman's attention to revelations of fraud in the furnishing of supplies to the Commission, brought to light by the Legislative Investigating Committee, and instructing him to take legal proceedings against the parties implicated.

After a lengthy discussion as to the powers of the Board in investigating frauds of the character referred to, but without any definite action on the question, the meeting adjourned.

Destructive Fire in West Thirty-third-Street—Loss Estimated at $7,000.

At 5 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire broke out on the third floor of the four-story brick building in the rear of Nos. 264, 266 and 268 West Thirty-third-street, owned by ROHE & BROTHER, and occupied by them as a pork-packing and smoking establishment. The fire originated on the third floor of the building, and is supposed to have been caused by the overheating of the steam pipes leading from the lard tanks. The stock on the premises is damaged to the amount of $5,000; insured for $61,000, equally divided in the Hamilton, People's, Lafayette and Humboldt Companies. The building was damaged to the extent of $1,000; insured for $3,000, and the machinery was injured to the same amount, and is insured for $5,000 in the Exchange Company. The flames extended to the upper floors of the front buildings, which are also owned by ROHE & BROTHER, and which were damaged to the extent of $1,000; insured for $30,000. The buildings are occupied by a number of families as dwellings, and their aggregate loss on furniture and household effects is estimated at $1,000, which is fully covered by insurance.

The Board of Audit.

The claims of the Department of Public Works, for work on roads and avenues, stationery and other supplies, from Jan. 1, 1871, to Dec. 31, 1871, amounting to $32,932 [illegible], have been filed with the Board of Audit.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 12.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

[illegible]

SALES FROM 10 TO 10½ A. M.

200 Canton	[illegible]		400 Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
1000 West. Union	[illegible]			[illegible]	
100 Pacific Mail	[illegible]			[illegible]	
600 N. Y. C. & H.	[illegible]			[illegible]	
1000 Lake Shore	[illegible]			[illegible]	
400 Union Pacific	[illegible]			[illegible]	
500 Rock Island	[illegible]			[illegible]	
1200 North-western	[illegible]			[illegible]	
500 Ohio & Miss.	[illegible]		600 C. C. & I. C.	[illegible]	

FIRST BOARD.

4,000 Tenn. St. 6s	[illegible]		100 Erie	[illegible]
1,000 Va. 6s, Cons.	[illegible]		do. bet. call	[illegible]
10,000 N. C. 6s, old	[illegible]		do.	[illegible]
5,000 N. C. F. Act '66	[illegible]		do.	[illegible]
2,000 N. C. St. 6s, new	[illegible]		do.	[illegible]
10,000 N. C. 6s, Sp. T. 6	17		do.	[illegible]
10,000 N. C. S. T. bds. 7¾ ₱ cent. off	18		do.	[illegible]
5,000 So. St. 6s, new, Oct. and April	22		do.	[illegible]
7,000 Mo. St. 6s	[illegible]		do.	[illegible]
10,000 Ark. 7s, M. O. & R. R.	47		do.	[illegible]
1,000 Pac. R. R. 7s, g. by St. of Mo.	[illegible]		do.	[illegible]
2,000 Union Pac. 1st	[illegible]		do.	[illegible]
1,000 Un. Pac. 10s, In.	[illegible]		do.	[illegible]
2,000 Cen. Pac. G. B.	[illegible]		do.	[illegible]
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st	[illegible]		do.	[illegible]
2,000 Gt. West. 2d	[illegible]		do.	[illegible]
4,000 P., F. W. & C. 1st	[illegible]		do.	[illegible]
10,000 Cl. & Pitts. 2d	[illegible]		do.	[illegible]
2,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st	[illegible]		do.	[illegible]
1,000 M. & St. P. 1st	[illegible]		do.	[illegible]
1,000 C. C. & Ind. C. 1st	[illegible]		do.	[illegible]
6,000 N. J. So. 1st	[illegible]		do.	[illegible]
6,000 St. L. J. & C. 1st	97		do.	[illegible]
2,000 Tol. P. & W. 1st, West. Div.	[illegible]		Cl. & P. R. guar.	[illegible]
16,000 do.	[illegible]		C. H. & N. W.	[illegible]
1,000 Tol. P. & W. 2d	[illegible]		do.	[illegible]
5,000 B., H. & E. G. bds	[illegible]		do.	[illegible]
100 Canton	[illegible]		do.	[illegible]
10 West. Union Tel.	[illegible]		do.	[illegible]
110 Quicksilver Min.	[illegible]		Chic. & R. I.	[illegible]
100 Quicksilver Pref.	[illegible]		do.	[illegible]
150 Pac. M. S. S. Co.	[illegible]		do.	[illegible]
			M. & St. P. Pref.	[illegible]
			Am. M. U. Ex.	[illegible]
			C., C. & I. C.	[illegible]
14 Manhattan Gas	[illegible]		do.	[illegible]
Adams Express	[illegible]		do.	[illegible]
U. S. Ex.	[illegible]		do.	[illegible]
L. S. & M. So.	[illegible]		U. Pac.	[illegible]
Panama	[illegible]		do.	[illegible]
C. C. Cin. & I.	[illegible]		Del., Lac. & West.	[illegible]
Mil. & St. P.	[illegible]		do.	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]		Chic. & Alton	[illegible]
do.	[illegible]		St. L. & I. M.	[illegible]
do.	[illegible]		Han. & St. Jo.	[illegible]
do.	[illegible]		Han. & St. Jo. Pf.	[illegible]
do.	[illegible]		Tol. W. & W.	[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10 A. M., 12½ AND 2½ P. M.

[illegible]

SALES FROM 12½ TO 1 P. M.

200 Western Union	[illegible]		B., H. & Erie	[illegible]
200 U. S. Express	[illegible]		do.	[illegible]
200 Pacific Mail	[illegible]		do.	[illegible]
200 N. Y. C. & H.	[illegible]		St. Paul	[illegible]
200 Union Pacific	[illegible]		St. Paul Pref.	[illegible]
200 Rock Island	[illegible]		Ohio & Miss.	[illegible]
200 C., C. & I. C.	[illegible]		do.	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 S. C. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July	[illegible]		700 Union Pacific	[illegible]
5,000 do.	[illegible]		do.	[illegible]
1,000 C. Pac. G. bds.	[illegible]		L. S. & M. So.	[illegible]
2,000 Un. Pac. 1st	[illegible]		Clev. & Pitts. Gu.	[illegible]
1,000 Un. Pac. Inc.	[illegible]		Chi. & N. W.	[illegible]
1,000 N. Y. St. 7s, B. L. reg.	[illegible]		Chi. & R. I.	[illegible]
200 Pac. Mail	[illegible]		Mil. & St. P. Pf.	[illegible]
10 West. Un. Tel.	[illegible]		C., C. & Ind.	[illegible]
			Tol., W. & W.	[illegible]
Am. Mer. Un. Ex.	[illegible]		St. L. & I. M.	[illegible]
			Han. & St. Joe	[illegible]
U. S. Express	[illegible]		Col., C. & Ind. C.	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]		B. H. & E.	[illegible]
Harlem	[illegible]		Ohio & M.	[illegible]
Panama	[illegible]		Con. Coal	27
			Quicksilver	[illegible]
			Reading	[illegible]

TUESDAY, March 12—P. M.

The Erie revolution of yesterday was the exciting topic in Wall-street today. It seemed doubtful in the forenoon whether it was safe to assume the event as a fact accomplished. But the proceedings of the New Administration, which are not only of a prompt but very fair and highly commendable character, and the report later in the day that GOULD had given up the fight as President of the Road, left no reason to doubt that his rule is practically at an end. Nor has it come too soon to save the great commercial State of New-York from the aggravated scandal of a further fraudulent issue of $22,000,000 new Capital, which was resolved upon no longer ago than Jan. 12 of the present year, subject to the discretion and emergencies of GOULD and his confederates in their fight with the Legislature. This order was repealed today, and the amount of Common Capital, actually registered, verified as 780,000 shares, or $78,000,000. There were rumors in the Street this morning that Justice INGRAHAM, of the Supreme Court, would restore GOULD to control because of some legal defect in the special meeting of the Directors that ousted him, but the subsequent reports from the Erie Office failed to confirm the story. In regard to the London parties to the revolution and their New-York legal advisers, we may remark that they are by no means universally popular on the Street, owing to the antecedents of the Atlantic and Great Western concern, with which of late they are closely identified; but nothing could be fairer than the resolutions adopted by President DIX and his Board of Directors, whom this party have placed in control, passed today in sympathy with the pending repeal of the Classification Law at Albany, and offering to give place to a Board regularly chosen under the proposed reorganizing Act of the Legislature.

On the Stock Exchange there was a large business done in Erie Stock, the price rather receding from the average sales of yesterday. In the other New-York and Western Roads the market was comparatively firm considering the continued pressure of Money among the Brokers to carry over their stocks, and the unsettling influence of the Erie affair. Money let up somewhat at the close of Bank hours, and the Stock Exchange was the reverse of bearish, although many of the Brokers seem unwilling to advance the Railroad or Miscellaneous speculation without a more decided change in the supply and cost of Money on the Street. The Public Funds left off steady, and Exchange on London firm at a further advance to 109⅝ for 60 days and 110⅝ for short sight Bills. The sales of Gold, as on Monday, were at 110⅛@110⅝@110⅜ ₱ cent.

CLOSING PRICES—MARCH 12.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States New 5s	109⅝	109
U. S. 5-20s, '67s, May and Nov.	112⅜	112⅜
U. S. 5-20s, '67s, Jan. and July	112⅛	112
American Gold	110⅛	110⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅝	109⅝
N. Y. Central and Hudson	99	99
N. Y. C. and Hudson Debt Ctfs.	94	94⅜
Reading	113⅛	113⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	113⅛	113⅛
North-west Common	77⅝	78⅛
North-west Preferred	91⅛	91⅛
Pacific Mail	61⅛	61⅛
St. Paul Preferred	79⅛	79⅜
St. Paul Common	60⅛	60⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	44⅞	45⅛
Toledo and Wabash	75⅛	75⅛
Western Telegraph	70⅞	71
Erie	36⅛	36⅛
Union Pacific	36⅛	36⅛
Lake Shore	92⅞	92⅞

The general market at the very close of the Hall of the Exchange at 5 o'clock P. M. was steady.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, March 12, 1872.

Gold receipts	$558,736 00
Gold payments	553,621 46
Gold balance	73,304,219 88
Currency receipts	268,508 32
Currency payments	241,727 31
Currency balance	7,992,631 81
Customs	462,000 00

The following are the latest figures for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	114⅝	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	110⅝
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	115⅛	5-20 reg., 1867	111
5-20 reg., 1862	111⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	112
5-20 coupon, 1862	111⅛	5-20 reg., 1868	112⅛
Call Bonds, 1872	112⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	112⅛
5-20 reg., 1864	111⅛	10-40 reg.	107⅛
5-20 coup., 1864	111⅛	10-40 coup.	108
5-20 reg., 1865	111⅛	5s coup., 1881	109
5-20 coup., 1865	112⅛	6s Currency	114⅛
5-20 reg., n. i., 1865	110⅝		

The following bids were made for the Southern State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old	68	N. C. 6s, Special Tax	17⅛
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	65	S. C. 6s	38
Va. 6s, old	52⅛	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	24
Va. 6s, new bonds	67	Mo. 6s	[illegible]
Va. 6s, Def. Bds.	17⅛	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. iss.	93⅛
Ga. 7s, new bonds	87⅛	La. 6s, new Float. Dbt.	54⅛
N. C. 6s, old	33	Ark. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O.	47
N. C. 6s, N. C. R. R. Co.	46		

The last prices for the Miscellaneous Shares dealt in at the Stock Exchange are as follows:

Del. & Hud. Canal	119	W. U. Tel.	71
Pennsylvania Coal	210	Quick M. Co.	34
Maryland Coal	17⅛	Quick M. Co., pf.	37⅛
American Coal	38	Adams Express	94
Spring M. Coal	35	Wells, Fargo Ex.	[illegible]
Canton Co., Bal.	93⅛	U. S. Ex.	70⅛
Con. Coal of M'd.	37	Pac. M. S. S. Co.	61⅛
Cum. Coal & Iron	65		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MARCH 12.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	97	
City 6s, new	100⅛	101
Camden and Amboy	125⅛	125⅝
Pennsylvania Central	58⅞	59
Reading	113⅝	113⅝
Lehigh Valley	63⅝	64
Catawissa Preferred	48	48⅛
Philadelphia and Erie	26	26⅛
Northern Central	39	39⅛
Lehigh Navigation	38⅛	38⅝
Lehigh Gold Loan	92⅝	92⅝

We are requested to notice that the Bankers for the Cairo and Fulton Bonds have advanced the price of subscription to the Mortgage from 87½ to 90 ₱ cent. and accrued Interest.

The Jefferson Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, and also 6 ₱ cent. interest on the outstanding Scrip of the Company.

The Wabash Road earned in the

First week in March, 1872	$107,657
Against same week 1871	84,741
Increase	$22,916

The Board of Directors of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad Company has been reorganized, and now consists of the following-named gentlemen: George M. Bartholomew, George B. Upton, Charles W. Huntington, Thomas H. Perkins, George L. Dunlap, A. W. Greenleaf, Stephen V. White, George W. Bentley, Ashbel Green, Benjamin Williamson, Courtlandt Parker, John P. Stockton, Benson Van Vliet. The floating debt of the Company has been funded, and the bonded debt and stock now stands:

First Mortgage Bonds	$2,000,000
Income Bonds	650,000
Capital Stock	4,000,000

The President, Mr. BARTHOLOMEW, is represented to us as one of the ablest and most successful railroad managers in New-England, and among his associates we notice the names of quite a number of practical railroad and successful business men. We understand that the earnings of the road are now in excess of the estimates, and insure the prompt payment of the interest on the bonds, besides leaving a fair surplus.

The week's exports of produce have been to the currency value of $3,845,903.

The earnings of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway for the third week in February were $29,408 41.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.

ARE NOW OFFERING THE

7.30 Northern Pacific Gold Bonds

AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

With their AMPLE SECURITY AND HIGH RATE OF INTEREST, we believe there is no investment accessible to the people which is more PROFITABLE OR SAFE.

All marketable securities received in exchange at their highest cash value.

Holders of Five-twenties, and all desiring to invest in reliable bonds, will receive full particulars on application to banks and bankers throughout the country, or to

JAY COOKE & CO.

BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH, No. 5 NASSAU-STREET, NEW-YORK, March 1, 1872.

☞WE ARE SELLING THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS at the rate of 94 and accrued interest. They are in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100, registered, or with coupons attached; interest payable May and November in United States gold coin; principal payable in 1899, also in gold coin. Bonds delivered by express, charges paid.

We buy and sell GOVERNMENT AND CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS, and receive them in exchange for CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS at their current prices. Descriptive pamphlets, with full information, furnished on application.

We receive deposits and allow interest at the rate of four per cent. on balances; make collections in all parts of the country; issue certificates of deposit, and do a general banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

HARVEY FISK.
A. S. HATCH.

☞THE 8 PER CT. FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,

in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100, Coupon or Registered, can now be obtained to a limited amount only from the undersigned, or through the principal Banks and Bankers throughout the United States.

The safety and reliability of these Bonds is evidenced in the continued and increasing demand for them by prudent and careful investors, who have invested in them after a most thorough and rigid examination of the security pledged for their payment, both interest and principal.

THEY ARE SECURED by a *first* and *only mortgage* on the Company's *railroad*, (*which will soon connect the Union Pacific Road at Fort Kearney with the City of St. Joseph, Mo., already an important railroad centre,*) upon the *Franchises* of the same—upon the *Equipment* and *personal property of every description*—upon the *Land Grant of the Company granted by Special Act of Congress, approved July 23, 1866, amounting to 1,700,000 acres, which has been officially Certified to the Company by the Commissioner of the General Land Office in his official report to Congress, transmitted through the Secretary of the Interior on Jan. 10, 1872.*

The Bonds are issued only as they represent a completed and equipped Road; all proceeds of Bonds beyond this are held by the Trustees in trust until the necessary completion entitles the Company to these proceeds.

The Road is built first-class in every particular, and has been so received and accepted by the Department of the Interior.

The Mortgage Deed of Trust prohibits the sale of any of the Company's Lands at less than four ($4) dollars per acre, payable to the Trustees and applied to the payment of the Bonds, through the operation of the Sinking Fund. The payment of the Bonds before maturity is not compulsory upon the holders.

The Bonds are therefore secured by two classes of property *combined in one mortgage*, the value of either largely exceeding the amount of bonds which can be issued under the mortgage.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with both principal and interest payable in Gold. The Principal payable in New-York, the interest at eight (8 p. c.) per cent. payable in February and August either in New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the-Main, free of tax.

Price 97½ and accrued interest in Currency.

The Bonds are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for the Company's Land Sales. Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

The Bonds of this Company have always been received with favor by investors and capitalists, have always commanded a ready market, and we unhesitatingly recommend them—believing this loan will rank equally with that of the Eastern Division issues, which are now selling at a premium above par.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-street.

NEW-YORK, March 9, 1872.

☞THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY

Will sell on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., through Messrs. VAN SCHAICK & CO., at the first regular session of the New-York Stock Exchange, 10,000 shares of the Common Capital Stock of the Company, being part of the 50,000 shares authorized to be issued, by the Directors, at their meeting held Feb. 12, 1872, in lots of 100 shares or over.

By order of H. N. SMITH, President.

A RESPITE FOR FOSTER.

Judge Barrett Grants a Stay of Proceedings Pending the Decision of the Court of Appeals.

Judge BARRETT, yesterday, rendered his decision on the motion for a stay of proceedings in the case of WILLIAM FOSTER, condemned for murder. In assigning his reasons for granting the application, the Judge says: "The stay is essential for the reason that the Court does not sit until the 26th inst., while the execution of the sentence is fixed for the 22d. This brings up the question whether there is any reasonable doubt of the correctness of the rulings upon the trial. Having carefully considered the record and the opinions delivered by my brethren in the General Term, my judgment is that, the point sought to be presented is not so free from doubt as to justify a refusal of permission to argue it." After reviewing the points stated on the argument by the respective counsel, and showing that the authorities are conflicting on the main question as to whether the felony contemplated by the statute, other than arson in the first degree, as constituting murder in the second degree, must be a felony other than that which is the direct cause of death, he concludes as follows: "In this condition of the authorities, it is important that this question, squarely presented as it is in the case at bar, should be definitely settled by the tribunal of last resort. In view of the opinions of Chief-Justice NELSON and Justices COWEN, EMOTT and PACKER, and the absence of any clear and decisive expression upon the subject from the Court of Appeals; in view, too, of the general policy of our law-making to extend rather than narrow the degree of guilt; and especially considering the provisions of the act of 1860 to which this act of 1862 was amendatory, it is impossible to deny that there is at least a reasonable doubt upon the point presented. Entertaining this opinion, it is my duty to grant the application."

The Court of General Sessions—McNevins Saved from the Gallows—Sentences.

WILLIAM H. MCNEVINS, who shot EDWARD HINES on the 27th of November, 1870, in a liquor-saloon on the corner of Avenue A and East Sixteenth-street, was tried at the Court of General Sessions, and convicted, May 25, 1871, of murder in the first degree, receiving his sentence July 14. On application by his counsel for a new trial, the Supreme Court granted it. Yesterday the prisoner pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the third degree, and a number of witnesses were examined, who testified to his good character. Recorder HACKETT sentenced MCNEVINS to the State Prison for fifteen months.

GEORGE QUINN alias George Fount was sentenced to State Prison for sixteen years for robbery; and WM. B. COSTELLO, for obtaining goods under false pretenses, had judgment suspended, and was discharged with a warning.

Hank Smith's Powers Curtailed.

On the 16th of May last the Board of Police passed a resolution placing the power of detailing for special duty, assigning to duty, and transferring from one precinct to another, all members of the Police force, in the hands of HANK SMITH, the President of the Board, and Superintendent KELSO. At a meeting of the Board of Police yesterday, the resolution was rescinded, and the following rule was adopted:

The Board of Police shall make all appointments, assignments to duty, and transfers of members of the Police force and all detailments; but the Superintendent may make detailments for any period not exceeding ten days.

City Chamberlain's Office.

The following is the regular weekly statement of the City Chamberlain up to March 9, 1872:

	Balances.	Receipts.
City Treasury	$2,043,160 90	$412,757 21
Sinking Fund, redemption	272,670 39	10,243 81
Sinking Fund, interest	242,049 31	12,403 02
Interest on City Stocks	41,226 31	51 00
Board of Apportionment	34,907 22	5,500 00
County Treasury	438,614 10	84,898 47
Totals	$3,103,047 [illegible]	$[illegible]
	Payments.	Balances.
City Treasury	$682,149 90	$1,773,767 72
Sinking Fund, redemption	111,000 00	341,921 07
Sinking Fund, interest	[illegible]	255,452 [illegible]
Interest on City Stocks	2,178 [illegible]	39,139 [illegible]
Board of Apportionment	1,119 [illegible]	33,288 [illegible]
County Treasury	157,910 91	355,036 [illegible]
Totals	$954,257 47	$2,804,646 [illegible]

The Controller's Payments.

Controller GREEN made the following payments yesterday, viz.: Department of Buildings—Salaries of officers, clerks, inspectors, &c., for months of October, November and December, 1871, $30,386 34. Bureau of County Affairs—Salaries January and February, 1872, $1,300. In addition to the above the sum of $4,380 was paid to 146 persons for services as inspectors, canvassers, poll-clerks, &c., at the last election.

Indictments Against Alleged Corrupt Officials.

In the Hudson County Court of Quarter Sessions, Commissioners GORTES and HUTTON yesterday appeared and pleaded not guilty to the indictments against them. There were two indictments against Mr. HUTTON for falsifying pay-rolls, and he was held in $2,000 bail. In addition to two indictments of a similar character against Mr. GORTES, there was a third, charging the procuring to be sold to the city of certain plots of land, in which it is alleged the Commissioner was interested. His bail was fixed at $3,000. E. L. MCWILLIAMS, Chief of Police, also pleaded not guilty to two indictments similar to those against Commissioner HUTTON, and was held in $2,000 bail.

Fourth-Avenue Railroad Reform.

The following gentlemen, Committee from the Nineteenth Ward Railroad Reform Association, proceeded to Albany by 8 P. M. train, to advocate the bill lately passed by their Association for the improvement of Fourth-avenue, before the Legislature: Hon. James W. Beekman, Simeon W. Martin, Jr., G. W. Giese, W. H. Johnson, Jacob Obsen, Kinsman Page, Jos. H. McCormeek, Geo. M. Williams, Seligman Adler, W. H. Quincy, M. Toumey, J. G. Prague, M. M. Vail, Mayer Stern, Henry Gessmeyer, Chas. L. Cornish, Griffith Rowe, Fred. Tittle, Isaac W. Hudson, Chas. W. Black, John Wandel, Alfred Conger, Hon. John MaCool, R. McCafferty, Terence Farley, W. A. Butler.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 13, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	[illegible]	Spirits Turpentine, bbls.	[illegible]
Bees-wax, pkgs.	1	Crude Turp., bbls.	[illegible]
Cotton, bales	[illegible]	Tar, bbls.	[illegible]
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	[illegible]	Rosin, bbls.	[illegible]
Eggs, bbls.	[illegible]	Pork, pkgs.	[illegible]
Flour, bbls.	[illegible]	Cut-meats, pkgs.	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	[illegible]	Lard, pkgs.	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	[illegible]	Stearine, pkgs.	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	[illegible]	Butter, pkgs.	[illegible]
Malt, bushels	[illegible]	Cheese, pkgs.	[illegible]
Barley, bushels	[illegible]	Tallow, pkgs.	141
Peas, bushels	[illegible]	Lard-oil, bbls.	[illegible]
Grass-seed, bags	[illegible]	Dressed Hogs, No.	[illegible]
Flaxseed, bushels	[illegible]		
Beans, bbls.	[illegible]	Sugar, (N. O.) hhds.	[illegible]
B. E. Peas, bags	[illegible]	Sugar, bbls.	[illegible]
Corn-meal, bbls.	[illegible]	Starch, boxes	[illegible]
Corn-meal, bags	[illegible]	Tobacco	[illegible]
Oat-meal, bbls.	[illegible]	Silver Ore, bags	[illegible]
Hemp, bales	[illegible]	Tea, half chests	[illegible]
Hops, bales	[illegible]	Tobacco, hhds.	[illegible]
Hides, No.	[illegible]	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	[illegible]
Hides, bales	[illegible]	Whisky, bbls.	[illegible]
Leather, sides	[illegible]	Oil, Lard, bbls.	110
Molasses, (N. O.) bbls.	[illegible]		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Nevada*, for Liverpool—3,538 bales Cotton, 18 pkgs. Dye-stuffs, 18 pkgs. Machinery, 1 case Horse-hair, 2 cases White Goods, 42 tcs. Ham, 7,500 bushels Wheat, 14,126 bushels Corn, 200 boxes Bacon, 20 tons Hides, 100 bales Hops, 16 bags Oats, 1 bale Rubber Goods.

By the ship *Guinevere*, for Liverpool—351 pcs. Fustic, 1,235 Oars, 120 cases Sewing-machines, 44 logs Maple, 200 bbls. Resin, 382 tcs. Lard, 200 tcs. Beef, 100 tcs. Pork, 14,513 bushels Corn, 370 bales Cotton, 168 Empty Cases, 2,400 Staves.

By the ship *Glance*, for London—[illegible] tcs. Lard, [illegible] boxes Bacon, 14 hhds. Tobacco, 7 tcs. Tobacco, 50 cases Tobacco, 600 boxes Corn, [illegible] bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn, 1,000 Staves, 120 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 161 boxes Clocks, 200 bbls. Pork, 1,000 bbls. Oil-cake.

By the ship *American Union*, for London—570 bbls. Resin, 7,673 bushels Wheat, 75 tcs. Beef, 31 cks. Sulphate Soda, 25 tcs. Beef, 168 boxes Bacon, 140 tcs. Pork, 18 tcs. Lard, 211 boxes Clocks, 17,665 bushels Corn, 26 cks. Bark, 100 bbls. Pork, 50 bales Roots, 3,420 Staves, 1,500 bbls. Oil-cake, 12 cks. Buckies, 1,024 pkg. Tea, 1,000 Oars.

By the bark *Desdemona*, for Bristol—10 bbls. Pop-corn, 18,196 bushels Corn, 775 bbls. Oil-cake, 450 bags Oil-cake, 562 boxes Bacon.

By the bark *Minnie*, for Matanzas—1 Locomotive, 440 Empty Hogsheads.

By the brig *S. V. Nichols*, for Matanzas—300 tons Coal, 100 Empty Hogsheads.

By the ship *General Shepley*, for Iquique—364,231 feet Lumber.

By the bark *Madeap*, for Pernambuco—1,730 cases Refined Petroleum, 110 bbls. Resin, 420 kegs Lard, 100 boxes Florida Water, 400 boxes Fire Crackers, 1 case Cigars, 40 bbls. Hams, 1 bale Flannel, 750 bbls. Flour, 1,120 bbls. Staves, 400 bdls. Hoops, 100 bdls. Heads.

And from Philadelphia, for Antwerp, by the bark *Margaret Evans*—252,796 gallons Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Pots have been in request at [illegible]; Pearls dull at $10 [illegible] ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been quoted at 31½c.@33c. for fair to prime Yellow, but has been inactive.

BOOTS AND SHOES—A decidedly active business has been reported by the jobbers and commission-houses, with prices well maintained for all seasonable kinds of stock. The Southern and Western orders for supplies for prompt delivery have been quite satisfactory.

CEMENT—Has been in rather more request at $2 for Rosendale; $5 for Portland, and $4 50 to Roman.

COFFEE—Has been very quiet today, at yesterday's modified quotations; offerings moderate.

COTTON—Has been very dull for early delivery on the basis of previous quotations, closing weak and nominal; sales, 1,069 bales, including 170 bales to shippers, [illegible] bales to spinners, and [illegible] bales on speculation. For forward delivery the demand has been moderate at a reduction of ⅛c.@3-16c. ₱ lb.; sales, 10,200 bales, (2,500 bales last evening and 3,000 bales today,) basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for March, 100 bales at 21c., 200 bales at 21 15-16c., 100 bales at 21⅞c., 300 bales at 22c., [illegible]; April, 200 bales at 22⅛, 1,400 bales at 22 3-16c., 1,400 bales at 22¼c., 300 bales at 22 5-16c.; May, 300 bales at 22⅜c., 300 bales at 22 13-16c., 2,000 bales at 22½c.; June, 200 bales at 22 [illegible], 100 bales at 22[illegible]. And today, for March, 100 bales at 21⅞c.; April, 200 bales at 22⅛c., 100 bales at 22 1-16c., 1,000 bales at 22 3-16c., 2,100 bales at 22 3-16c., 300 bales at 22¼c.; May, 200 bales at 22 11-16c., 300 bales at 22¾c., 400 bales at 22⅝c., 1,000 bales at 22⅝c., 400 bales at 22 9-16c., 300 bales at 22⅝c., 300 bales at 22 9-16c.; June, 100 bales at 22⅞c., 200 bales at 22⅝c.; July, 100 bales at 23c. Exchanged—⅛c. paid to exchange 300 bales March for 300 bales April. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the Bulletin, were as follows: March, 22.08c.; April, 22.16c.; May, 22.50c.; June, 22 [illegible]c.; September, 21c.; October, 20c. The receipts at this port today were 3,329 bales, including 1,257 bales from Norfolk, 123 bales from Wilmington, 360 bales per rail. The receipts at all the shipping ports today were 9,116 bales, and thus far this week were 27,367 bales, against 24,601 bales same time the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 2,414,[illegible] bales, against 3,101,170 bales same time in 1870–71. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	19⅝	19⅞	20	20
Good Ordinary	21⅛	21⅜	21½	21½
Low Middling	22	22¼	22⅜	22⅜
Middling	22⅝	22⅞	23	23
Good Middling	23⅛	23⅜	23½	23½

EARTHENWARE—Has been quoted firm, on a moderate movement.

FISH—The market has been quoted steady, but trade has been on a restricted scale. We quote: Dry Cod at $[illegible] ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, [illegible]; No. 2 do., [illegible]; No. 3 do., [illegible] ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring, [illegible]; Smoked Herring, [illegible] for Scaled, and [illegible] for No. 1, ₱ box; Dutch Herring, $1 [illegible]@$1 50 ₱ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in rather more request, in a jobbing way, with the chief call for trade and family extras, within our previous range. The dealings, however, make up a very moderate aggregate. The export inquiry has been very tame. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,100 bbls., all told, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at [illegible]; inferior to good Extra State, $6 90@$7 30; good to fancy at $7 40@$8 50; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 90@$7 30; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 [illegible]@$7 [illegible] ₱ bbl.

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl.	$4 [illegible]@$5 50
Sour Flour	4 70@ 6 50
Superfine State and Western	6 00@ 6 [illegible]
Extra State	6 90@ 7 [illegible]
Extra City, shipping brands	7 00@ 7 [illegible]
Extra Genesee	7 [illegible]@ 8 [illegible]
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 [illegible]@ 7 [illegible]
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 90@ 7 [illegible]
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 [illegible]@ 8 [illegible]
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 80@ 10 [illegible]
Extra St. Louis, ordinary and fancy	7 [illegible]@ 10 75

Southern Flour has been in light demand yet quoted steady. Sales have been reported since our last of [illegible] bbls., at $6 90@$8 50 for ordinary to very good, and $8 50 @$10 for good to very choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Canada Flour has been quite dull at $[illegible]@$[illegible] 75 for Extra. Rye Flour has been in rather better request, partly to arrive, at steady rates, ranging $4 10@$5 [illegible] ₱ bbl.; sales, 470 bbls., chiefly at $4 [illegible]@$[illegible]. Corn-meal has been inactive at $3 [illegible]@$[illegible] for White and Yellow Western; $3 [illegible]@$[illegible] for Jersey, and $[illegible] for Brandywine; sales, 200 bbls.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been purchased to the extent of 7,200 boxes, in bond, at $1 67½, gold, ₱ box, market buoyant.

FRUIT—Trade has shown less animation, since our last, but prices have been well supported; sales, 2,000 boxes Layer Raisins at $2 80; 2,000 boxes loose Muscatel do. at $[illegible] ₱ box, and 150 bbls. Currants at 7⅛c. We quote: Layer Raisins at $2 80 ₱ box; Valencia Raisins, 11⅛c.@12c.; Currants, 7⅛c.; Almonds, 13¼c.@16c.; Figs, 13c.@20c.; Turkish Prunes, 9½c.@ 9¾c.; Brazil Nuts, 7½c.@7¾c.; Dates, 6¼c.; Filberts, 11c.@11¼c. ₱ lb.; Canton Ginger, $[illegible] ₱ case; Sardines, 21½c.@22c., currency, ₱ quarter box.

GRAIN—There has been a very slow call noted for Wheat, prices of which have been depressed and more or less nominal. Sales have been reported of only about 6,000 bushels at $1 [illegible] for White Michigan, in store, and $1 64@$1 65 for car lots of Red Pennsylvania, with $1 62 reported bid for boat-loads of prime Red Pennsylvania and Western, in store; and $1 [illegible] for straight No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat, which figures were 2c.@3c. a bushel under the views of sellers ....Corn has been quoted cheaper on fair offerings, at a moderate demand, the latter in part for shipment. Sales have been reported since our last of 52,000 bushels at 66c.@67½c. for New, in lots chiefly at 67c. @67¼c. for very good to prime samples, delivered; 67½c. @68c. for Yellow and White Western; 67c.@68c. for Yellow Southern, ₱ bushel....Rye has been dull and heavy, with only 90c. reported bid for Western in store....Barley has been quoted about steady, but has been inactive; small lots of two-rowed State were sold at 75c....Barley-malt dull at previous figures.... Oats have been more active and again quoted firmer, with the main call for Mixed Western, in store, for trade purposes. Sales have been reported since our last of 75,000 bushels at 54½c.@55½c. for Mixed Western, from track and afloat; 53½c.@53¾c. for Mixed Western, in store; 54c. (reported) for choice do., in store, and 55c.@56c. for White Western and Ohio, from track, store and delivered, the latter rate for very choice, ₱ bushel.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in request, in a jobbing way, at from $1 25@$1 30 for shipping, and $1 35@$1 45 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.; Clover Hay, 90c.@95c. Straw has been quiet at from 90c.@$1 30 for the range of qualities, Short and Long, ₱ lb.

HIDES—Have been scarce and very firm, checking business; 1,300 Dry Texas sold on private terms.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been in active request and quoted stronger, with sales reported of 400,000 lbs. for delivery up to April 1, at 28½c. @29c., closing at 29c.@29½c., as the current quotations. Iron has been offered less freely, and has been quoted buoyant in price, influenced by the very favorable reports from other points; business, however, has been on a restricted scale, with Eglinton Pig quoted at $46, Glengarnock at $46@$47, Coltness at $48, and No. 1 American at $47. A sale of 200 tons Bessemer Steel-iron was made on private terms. Lead has been steady, but inactive. Spelter has been in fair demand at firmer rates; sales, 50 tons Silesian, to arrive, at $7 37½, gold, ₱ 100 lbs. Pig-tin has been in fairly active request, with sales reported of 1,000 slabs Straits on private terms, closing at 36½c.@37½c., gold, with English at 36c. gold, ₱ lb. Tin Plates have been held with confidence, on a limited offering, but have been less freely dealt in; sales 500 boxes Charcoal Terne on private terms.

MOLASSES—Has been quite dull, within our previous nominal range; sales, 50 hhds. Porto Rico at 40c., and 97 bbls. New-Orleans at 62c.@65c., ₱ gallon. We quote: Porto Rico at 28c.@50c. for old, and 36c.@48c. for new; Cuba, 18c.@35c. for old, and 23c.@ 38c. for new; English Islands, 28c.@48c. for new, and New-Orleans, 40c.@70c. for new, ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been quoted steadier on the basis of $4 15@$4 25 for Strained, chiefly at $4 20 for straight lots; sales, 800 bbls.... Tar rather more active and weak; 300 bbls. Newbern sold at $4 25 ₱ bbl.... Spirits Turpentine quiet and depressed, with merchantable quoted at the close at 78c.@80c.; sales, 70 bbls. at 80c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—There has been more call for Sperm-oil, which has been quoted stronger in price; sales at New-Bedford, 5,100 bbls. (3,625 bbls. for export, and 1,475 bbls. for manufacturing,) at $1 50, now quoted at $1 60; stock, 6,230 bbls. For Whale, the inquiry has been light on the basis of previous figures. A good jobbing demand has been noted for Linseed, which has been quite firm; sales, 25,000 gallons, part for forward delivery on private terms. Cotton-seed Oil has attracted more attention; Crude scarce. Lard-oil depressed in price, on freer offerings and a rather slow trade. We quote: Crude Whale at 70c.; Bleached Whale at 82c.@85c.; Crude Sperm at $1 60; Unbleached Sperm at $1 72½@$1 75; Bleached at $1 78@$1 78; Lard-oil, Fall and Winter, at 80c.@ [illegible]c.; Red Oil at 48c.@[illegible]c.; Saponified, 55½c.; Linseed-oil at 87c.; in job lots, in casks; Olive-oil at $1 25@$1 30, in casks; Menhaden at 54c.@58c.; Extra Refined Seal at 72½c.; Crude Cotton-seed Oil at 56c.; Yellow, 58c.@60c.; White, 65c.@ 72½c. ₱ gallon; Palm-oil, 8c.@9½c.

PETROLEUM—The market has been very quiet throughout, with rather less firmness as to values, on some increase in the current offerings. There has been very little call from any source.... Refined has been quoted here at 22½c.@23c.... At Philadelphia the current quotations for prompt delivery were 22⅛c.@[illegible]c., and for the last half of the month, 22¼c.... Refined, in cases, quoted at 27½c.@28½c.... Crude has been in demand at 13½c., but has been held firmly at 13⅞c. ₱ gallon.... Shipping Crude at 17c.@ 17⅛c.... Naphtha at 10½c.@11c.... From the Creek the advices are of a very tame market, with Upper and Lower Road deliveries quoted at $3 [illegible]@$[illegible] ₱ bbl.

PROVISIONS—With more liberal offerings of Pork, prices show less firmness on a moderate trade call, chiefly for new Western Mess; sales have been reported of 670 bbls., at $13@$13 25 for new Mess, and $14 for extra Prime, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery the inquiry has been more active, but at lower prices, with sales reported since our last of 4,000 bbls. new Western Mess, including 1,000 bbls., seller March, at $13 [illegible]; 1,000 bbls., seller May, at $12 25; 500 bbls., seller June, at $13 35, as extreme rate, at which there were sellers at the close; and 2,000 bbls., seller July, at $13 50@ $13 60 ₱ bbl.... Dressed Hogs have been in quite moderate demand at 5⅝c.@7c. for City, and 5¼c.@5⅞c. for Western, ₱ lb.... Cut-meats have been in less request at 8½c.@9½c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 5c.@5½c. for Shoulders ₱ lb. The reported sales since our last include 76 pkgs. Pickled Hams at 9½c.@9¾c., 50 boxes Shoulders at 5c.@5¼c., and 12,000 lbs. Bellies at 7¼c.@8c. ₱ lb.... Bacon has been in rather more request, and values have shown more steadiness on less urgent offerings; sales have been reported of 400 boxes Long Clear at 7¼c.@7⅜c., 250 boxes Short Clear at 7⅝c.; 50 boxes Cumberland at 7½c., and 3,000 lbs. Short Rib, in bulk, at 6⅞c. ₱ lb.... Lard has been offered freely at a shade lower prices. At the modified figures the demand has been fairly active, mostly for prime Western Steam, to good part for export, and for prime City, for refining purposes. Sales have been reported of 2,100 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 9⅛c.@9½c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9 1-16c.@ 9¼c. for good to prime Western Steam; 9⅛c. for Kettle-rendered; 9c. for prime City, and 8⅝c.@8⅞c. for No. 1. For forward delivery sales have been reported of 4,000 tcs. prime Western Steam, including 1,250 tcs., seller March, at 9⅛c.; 1,000 tcs., seller April, at 9¼c.; and 1,250 tcs., seller May, at 9⅜c. ₱ lb.... Beef has been in moderate jobbing demand at from $7 50@$10 for Mess, and $10@$12 50 for Extra Mess; sales, 145 bbls. Tierce Beef rules quite dull at from $19@$20 for new Prime Mess, and $19@ $22 for India Mess, and $23@$24 for City Extra do., ₱ tierce. Beef Hams have been in fairly active demand at $22@$30 as the extremes; sales, 640 bbls. Desirable lots of Butter and Cheese have been offered with much less freedom, and have been decidedly stronger in price, on a more satisfactory call for stock, mostly from home buyers.... We quote fair to strictly prime State Butter at 27c.@36c. in firkins; good to fancy state half firkins and tubs at 32c.@40c.; ordinary to prime Western at 10c.@22c. Grease Butter, 5⅛c.@ 10c., ₱ lb....Fair to extra choice State Factory Cheese, 17c.@18c., the latter for small selected lots; good to choice State Farm Dairy at 15c.@18¼c.; Western, ordinary to extra choice, 13c.@16c., as extremes, ₱ lb.

RICE—Has been firm and in fair demand, with sales reported of 90 tcs. Carolina, 130 bags Patna and 310 bags Rangoon, free, within our range; also, 700 bags Rangoon, in hand, at $3 25@$3 30, gold, ₱ 100 lbs. We quote: Common to prime Carolina at $[illegible]; Patna at $7 25@$7 75; Rangoon at $6 [illegible].

SEEDS—Clover has been quoted rather steadier as to prices, on lighter offerings, but has been very quiet; sales 400 bags at 9¾c. for prime Indiana and Michigan, and 9¾c. for Ohio, for shipment, and 10c.@11c. for prime to extra choice, in small lots for home use. Other Grass-seeds very slow of sale, within our previous range; 100 bags Timothy sold at $3 ₱ bushel. We quote: Timothy at $3@$3 25; Flax, $2 10@$2 20; Calcutta Linseed at $2 30@$2 35, gold, ₱ bushel.

SOAP—Has been moderately inquired for in a jobbing way, at full rates. We quote: Castile at 11½c.@ 11⅞c.; Colgate's Pale, 11c.; Family, 8¾c., and No. 1 6¼c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted firm on a moderate movement, the demand having been mainly for refining stock. Sales have been reported since our last of 365 hhds. and 700 boxes, including 118 hhds. Muscovado Refining Cuba at 8⅝c.@8¾c., 37 hhds. fair Refining Cuba, old crop, at 8⅝c.; 120 hhds. Centrifugal at 9⅛c.@10c.; 67 hhds. Melado at [illegible]c.; 600 boxes Clayed Havana at 8c.@9¾c., and 170 boxes Centrifugal at 9⅛c.@10c. ₱ lb. We quote: Fair refining Cuba at 8⅝c.; good do. at 9c.; prime do. at 9¼c.; refining Porto Rico, common to prime, at 8⅝c.@9¾c.; grocery grades Porto Rico, fair to strictly choice, 9⅝c.@10⅜c. ₱ lb.; No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar at 9⅛c.; Manila in bags, 7⅝c.@8c. for superior to extra superior. Refined Sugars have been in good demand at from 10¾c.@12½c. as the extremes, with the chief call for Hards at 12⅛c.@12⅜c., and A's at 11⅛c.@11¼c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—There has been an active demand for prime Tallow, at improved prices; other kinds of stock quiet. Sales, 170,000 lbs. fair to strictly prime at 9½c.@9⅝c., chiefly at 9⅝c. for strictly prime.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been quiet but steady; sales, 150 hhds. at 7½c.@13½c. ₱ lb. Seed-leaf has been in moderate request, with sales reported of 200 cases Connecticut, on private terms; 100 cases new Pennsylvania at 11⅛c.@12c.; 200 cases Ohio at 10⅛c.@ 9c.; and 100 cases Ohio, in lots, at 8c.@10c. ₱ lb. Of Havana, 250 bales were sold at 90c.@$1 10 ₱ lb. Manufactured slow of sale, within our previous range.

WHISKY—Has been depressed and lower, with sales reported of 300 bbls., in lots, at 87c.@88c., closing heavily at 87c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The offering of room, in the berth line, was on a restricted scale, and ship-owners were firmer in their views, thus checking business to some extent. The demand for accommodation has been moderate, mostly for Cotton, Grain and Provisions. In the way of charters, the movement was slow, the reduced supply of tonnage available and the firmness of owners operating against free negotiations. A moderate call was noted for vessels for the Petroleum trade, with some inquiry for vessels for the Grain trade, and a fair demand for vessels for the West India trade at about steady rates.... For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, include, by sail, 300 bales Cotton at ⅜d. for compressed, ₱ lb; 1,000 tcs. Lard (late yesterday) at 18s. 9d., which price was the market rate today; 35 hhds. Tobacco at 30s.; and, by steam, 1,500 bales Cotton at ½d. ₱ lb, and 400 pkgs. Provisions at 27s. 6d. ₱ ton.... For London, by sail, 50 tcs. Beef at 4s. 3d. ₱ tierce.... Also, a British bark, 350 tons, and another, 334 tons, reported with Wool and Mohair, from Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope, on the basis of ⅜d.@⅝d. per lb.... For Glasgow, by sail, equal to 22,000 bushels Corn, in bags, at 8½d. per bushel; 100 bbls. Pork, at 2s. 6d. per bbl.; 300 tcs. Beef, at 4s. 6d. per tierce, and some Heavy Goods on the basis of 20s. per ton.... For Hamburg, 100 tcs. Lard, 25 pkgs. Merchandise, at 25s. 6d. per ton.... For Amsterdam, 30 pkgs. Lard, at 25s. per ton.... For Antwerp, by sail, 100 tcs. Lard and 20 hhds. Tallow, at 35s. ₱ ton.... For Elsinore and orders, a Danish brig, 304 tons, with equal to 1,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. ₱ bbl.... For Ancona, a German bark, 447 tons, with equal to 12,000 cases Petroleum at 30c., gold.... For Marseilles, an American brig, 496 tons, with equal to 3,900 bbls. Crude Petroleum, on private terms. ....For Malta, 900 cases Petroleum on private terms....For Genoa, an Austrian bark, 549 tons, (now at Boston,) with equal to 20,000 cases Petroleum, hence, at 12d. ₱ case....For New-York, a British brig, 280 tons, and another, 262 tons, reported with Wool, from Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope, on private terms; a British brig, 246 tons, same cargo and voyage, at ⅜d. ₱ lb, and primage....For Boston, an American bark, 350 tons, reported with Wool, from Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope, at ⅜d. ₱ lb; also a British brig, 247 tons, and a German brig, 243 tons, same cargoes and voyage, on private terms.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, March 12.—Rail Shipments—1,400 bushels Wheat. FLOUR quiet; sales, 200 bbls. to city dealers. WHEAT dull; sales, 400 bushels White Michigan at $1 75. CORN dull; sales, 2 cars Western at 56c., 2 cars Western at 57c., on the track. OATS and RYE neglected. BARLEY dull; sales, 2 cars State on private terms; 300 bushels Western at 70c. PORK, LARD and SEEDS dull and unchanged. HIGHWINES nominal. CATTLE—Receipts, 487 head; supply since Friday 190 cars, against 170 cars during same time last week. Market active, with prices a little lower than those of the closing days last week. Sales, 482 head Illinois Steers ranging from 1,182 to 1,491 lbs., at $5 25@$6 25; 72 head Iowa Steers, ranging from 1,160 lbs. to 1,192 lbs., at $5 50; 40 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,280 to 1,301 lbs., at $5 87½@$6 10; 120 head Missouri Steers, ranging from 1,131 to 1,300 lbs., at $5 75; 26 head Missouri Oxen, averaging 1,748 lbs., at $6 25; 16 head Michigan Oxen, averaging 1,277 lbs., at $5 12½; 27 head Ohio Steers, averaging 1,285 lbs., at $6 25. SHEEP—Supply since Friday, 3,200 head, against 3,620 head at same time last week; buyers and sellers thus far apart. Sales 400 head Michigan Sheep, ranging from 75 to 80 lbs., at $6 50@$6 45; 393 head Indiana Sheep, averaging 85 lbs., at $7 62½; 457 head Indiana, ranging from 85 to 90 lbs., on private terms. HOGS—Receipts since Friday 11,200 head, against 11,400 head same time last week; market brisk; sales today 115 head, averaging 230 lbs., at $5 15; 329 head, averaging 202 lbs., at $4 97½; also 3 car lots at $5 12½.

CHICAGO, March 12.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT weak and irregular; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 21¼@$1 21⅜. CORN quiet and weak at 38¼c.@38½c. for No. 2 Mixed. OATS—No. 2 quiet at 30c. RYE quiet and unchanged; No. 2 Spring quiet at 72c.@80c. PORK quiet and steady at $11 65@$11 70. LARD active and lower at 8⅝c.@8¾c. Green HAMS sold at 7c.@8c. Hams, in pickle, sold at 7⅞c.@8¼c. BULK MEATS quiet and nominal; Shoulders sold at 4c.@4⅛c.; Sides, 5⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 5⅞c.@6c.; Clear Sides, 6¼c.@6¾c. Dressed HOGS steady and in good demand at $4 75@$5 20. WHISKY dull but steady at 84c. Live HOGS active and firmer at $4 40@$4 80. RECEIPTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 4,800 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats; 1,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley, 4,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,800 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley, and 4,300 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, March 12.—FLOUR—Low grades neglected; other qualities firm; Extra sold at $6 25@ $6 50; Double Extra Winter, $6 50@$6 75; Treble Extra, $7@$7 60. WHEAT firm and in fair demand; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 41; No. 2 Fall, $1 75. CORN easier; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 40½c.@41c. OATS dull and drooping; sales of No. 2 at 36c. BARLEY dull and unchanged. RYE higher at 81c.@82½c. for No. 2. WHISKY dull and declining at 85c. for country lots. PORK lower at $12 50, cash; $12 25, seller March and April; $12 75, seller June. Dry-salted MEATS and BACON nominal. LARD salable at 8¾c.; nothing done. Live HOGS unchanged. CATTLE unchanged. RECEIPTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat, 33,000 bushels Corn, 24,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Barley, 2,500 bushels Rye, and 1,600 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 12.—FLOUR dull and lower; Family, $7 [illegible]@$7 50. WHEAT dull and drooping; Red, $1 [illegible]@$1 [illegible]. Other GRAINS unchanged. PROVISIONS dull; holders anxious to sell. PORK offered at $12 25. LARD, 8½c.@8¾c. BULK MEATS at 4½c. for Shoulders, 6c.@6⅛c. for sides. BACON—5¼c. for Shoulders; 7⅛c.@7¼c. for Sides. Live HOGS firm and scarce at $4 60@$4 80; receipts, 400 head. WHISKY in fair demand and advanced, 85c. The Price Current reports the total number of Hogs packed in the West this year 4,811,565; last year, 3,695,251; average weight of Hogs, about 4 lbs., and of lard 1 lb. less this year.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 12.—FLOUR steady; sales, 1,700 bbls., at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring, $8 25 for Amber Winter, $8 75 for White Winter, $9 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet, and no sales. CORN unchanged; sales, 1,000 bushels at 70c.@73c. on the track. BARLEY dull; sales 1,500 bushels Bay Quinte, on private terms, quoted at about $1 03. RYE, nominally 95c. for Western. CORN-MEAL $1 40 for Bolted; $1 35 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $26@$27; Middlings, $28@$30, ₱ ton. HIGHWINES, 89c. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 45c.

LOUISVILLE, March 12. TOBACCO very active and firm; sales, 98 hhds.; Lugs, $4 90@$7 75; low to medium Leaf, $8@$10; good to fine shipping Leaf, $10 50@$13. BAGGING quiet and firm. FLOUR firm and active; Extra Family, $7 50. GRAIN quiet but firm at unchanged prices. PROVISIONS quiet. BACON, 5c. for Shoulders, 7¼c.@7½c. for Sides. BULK MEATS—Nothing doing; Shoulders, 5c.; Sides, 6¼c.@6⅝c. PORK inactive at $12. WHISKY quiet at 85c.

CLEVELAND, March 12.—WHEAT dull; sales of No. 1 Red Winter at $1 [illegible]; No. 2, $1 [illegible]. CORN dull and lower at 60c. OATS dull and lower at 45c. Refined PETROLEUM firmer and higher, 22½c. @23c. for car lots; 23c.@23½c. for small lots.

MILWAUKEE, March 12.—FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT steady at $1 [illegible] for No. 1; $1 [illegible] for No. 2. OATS dull and lower at 31½c. for No. 2. CORN dull and depressed at 37c. for No. 2 mixed. RYE steady at 70½c. for No. 1. BARLEY firm and in fair demand at [illegible] for No. 2 Fall. Flour dull and unsettled at [illegible] for No. 2 Fall. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 1,600 bushels Wheat.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 12.—WHEAT and RYE unchanged; nothing done. BARLEY dull, and sales on private terms. OATS dull; sales of 300 bushels of No. 2 State at 52½c.

DETROIT, March 12.—WHEAT dull and lower; Extra sold at $1 67@$1 68; No. 1 White, $1 55½@ $1 56½. CORN dull and lower at 46½c. for Mixed. OATS quiet and unchanged at 48c. for White State. CLOVER-SEED sold at $6 20@$6 25.

MEMPHIS, March 12.—FLOUR quiet and weak at $6@$9 50. CORN in good demand at 61½c.@62c. OATS—Demand light; holders firm at 52c.@55c. PORK dull and nominal. LARD dull at 9½c.@9¾c.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 12.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 22c.; net receipts, 2,650 bales; gross, 3,099 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 11,213 bales; to Revel, 4,426 bales; to Cronstadt, 1,000 bales; sales, 3,500 bales; stock, 193,790 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 12.—COTTON quiet, but steady; Middling, 21⅛c.; net receipts, 1,232 bales; exports coastwise, 339 bales; sales, 700 bales; stock, 51,717 bales.

GALVESTON, March 12.—COTTON dull; good ordinary, 19⅞c.@19⅝c.; net receipts, [illegible] bales; exports coastwise, 1,282 bales; sales, 700 bales; stock, 46,385 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 12.—COTTON dull; Middling, 21¾c.@21⅞c.; net receipts, 798 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 25,380 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 12—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92¾ for money and 92⅞ for the account; United States 5-20 bonds, 1862s, 93; 1865s, old, 93; 1867s, 92⅛; 10-40s, 89.

1½ P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅛@92⅝; for the account, 92⅞@92⅝.

4½ P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅛@92⅝ for money, and 92⅛@92⅝ for the account. American Securities firmer; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 93⅛; 1865s, old, 93⅛; 1867s, 93; 10-40s, 89⅛.

PARIS, March 12—A. M.—Rentes opened at 56f. 67c.

LIVERPOOL, March 12—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opened dull; Middling Upland, 11d.@11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅛d.@11¼d.; the sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 21,000 quarters, including 17,000 quarters American.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market is dull; Middling Uplands, 11d.@11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay since the last report to the 11th inst., have been 23,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—The market is dull. WHEAT, 10s. 10d.@11s. for Red Western Spring. FLOUR, 25s. 9d. ₱ bbl. for Western Canal. CORN, 27s. 6d.@27s. 9d. ₱ quarter. OATS, 3s. 5d. ₱ bushel. PEAS, 36s. 6d. ₱ quarter for Canadian. PROVISIONS—LARD, 42s. ₱ cwt.

4 P. M.—COTTON closed heavy; Middling Uplands, 11d.@11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅛d. The sales of the day foot up 8,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation.

4½ P. M.—TRADE REPORT—The advices from Manchester are less favorable, and causes a dullness here.

Evening.—Spirits TURPENTINE, 46s. ₱ cwt. LINSEED-OIL, £35 5s. @£35 ₱ ton.

LONDON, March 12.—Refined PETROLEUM, 19¼d. ₱ gallon.

Evening.—LINSEED-OIL, £35 10s. ₱ ton. Linseed CAKES, £10 5s.@£10 5s. ₱ ton for thin oblong for feeding.

ANTWERP, March 12.—PETROLEUM, 46f. for fine Pale American.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A RELIABLE PRACTICAL CARpenter having experience in making estimates from drawings, &c., for the trimming, &c., of buildings, to associate himself in the business with a party having unequaled facilities for getting out and furnishing mouldings, trimmings, &c.; to the right party, liberal inducements will be offered. Address, with real name and references, CONTRACTOR, Box No. 140 Times Office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND CApable English or German housekeeper in a private family; good reference required. Apply at No. 279 Madison av., Wednesday and Friday mornings, this week, before 12 o'clock.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS THE State of New-York with a new, novel, useful and profitable article, that sells at sight. Apply at No. 66 Broadway, room No. 8, one flight. J. T. LIVESEY, General Agent.

WANTED—A CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMstress who understands dress-making. Only persons with good references need apply. Call between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock, on Wednesday, at No. 161 5th-av.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 349 4TH-AV., wanted a number of first-class servants to fill situations now ready, viz.: Lady's maids, seamstresses, nurses, laundresses, cooks, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

WANTED—TEN SMART, ACTIVE YANKEE girls who "don't mind" earning $18 a week and labor six hours a day. Call on MUMFORD & CO., No. 300 Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN AS THOROugh cook; must understand meats, soups, desserts, bread, &c. Apply with City references at No. 21 West 47th-st., between 9 and 11 A. M.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; none but with unexceptionable references need apply, at No. 78 Irving-place.

WANTED—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS: Apply at No. 21 East 39th-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A NEAT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. Apply at No. 220 West 47th-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING

All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.

Morning, afternoon and evening classes.

Pupils can commence at any time.

For particulars send for circular.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square. PUPILS BEGIN AT ANY TIME and attend at their convenience. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$25,000 TO $35,000 CAN BE employed by one or two active business men in purchasing the good will, tools, machinery, material and stock in process of an established manufacturing business, within one hour's ride from the City. A full investigation desired (only) by parties desiring a business. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 110 Times Office.

$15,000.—ANY INDIVIDUAL OR firm engaged in a regular mercantile business, wishing a partner with the above amount, who would specially oversee the financial department, address with full particulars, CHRISTIAN PRINCIPLE, Box No. 2,215 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC MAN WITH from $5,000 to $10,000, to take an active part in a manufacturing business. For further information, address Box No. 3,437 Post-office.

FOR SALE—FOUR TEN-PIN ALLEYS AND six first-class billiard tables, three quarter size. Will sell whole or part at reasonable rates. Apply at No. [illegible] Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AT A MEETING OF THE CARRIAGE-makers of New-Haven, held on the evening of March 10, for the purpose of taking action upon the death of John R. Lawrence, Esq., who died suddenly in New-York City on the evening of March 8, Stephen M. Weir, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and F. A. Lane, Esq., Secretary of the meeting.

The following resolutions were offered by John B. Adriance, Esq., and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the recent sudden death of John R. Lawrence, Esq., of New-York, who has been identified with the carriage-making interests of New-Haven for the past forty-five years, calls for this expression of our respect for his memory and sorrow for his loss.

Resolved, That his long connection with our business interests has made him a large circle of friends in our city, who have learned to admire and respect him for his energetic and honorable business career, his temperate habits and high-toned moral character, and his many amiable and social qualities which endeared him to the hearts of all who knew him.

Resolved, That we tender to the family of Mr. Lawrence our warmest sympathy in this their sudden bereavement.

Resolved, That we attend the funeral of our departed friend in a body.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the newspapers of New-Haven and the New-York Times.

AUCTION SALES.

JACOB BOGART, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—JACOB BOGART, auctioneer, will sell, on MONDAY, March 18, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, No. 316 7th-av., corner 28th-st., the stock and fixtures of a liquor-store, consisting of bar, counter, liquors, glass-ware, beer-pump, &c., &c. ELI SINK, Receiver.

BURDETT & DENNIS, Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF GENTEEL FURniture, at No. 178 2d-av., on THURSDAY, March 14, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Sofas, chairs, carpets, piano, bedsteads, bureaus, mattresses, feather beds, mirrors. Catalogues at sale.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st.—Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANtels, monuments, head-stones; best and cheapest. S. KLABER & CO., No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th av.; designs on application.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES M. ADAMS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 1st day of March, 1872.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of James M. Adams, of City of New-York, in said district, who was on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1872, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

WM. G. GATES, Assignee in Bankruptcy, No. 31 Beaver-street, City.

SAFES.

WANTED—A FIRE-PROOF SAFE; MUST be at least 23 inches wide, 28 inches high, and 18½ inches deep. Address Box 1,386 New-York Post-office.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAR. 12, 1873.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LA TRAVIATA. (Italian Opera)—Miss Christine Nilsson.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE VETERAN—Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Effie Germon.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.—MARRIAGE—Mr. Mackaye and Miss Griswold.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Edwin Booth and Mr. Wm. Creswick.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LA BELLE SAUVAGE—Mrs. John Wood and Mr. Mark Smith.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE—Characters by company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiralfy Troupe.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.—WITCHES OF NEW-YORK—Mr. Robert W. Aiken.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY—FARCES.

STEINWAY HALL.—Matinée at 2 o'clock.—PIANOFORTE RECITAL—Miss Anna Mehlig.

BREVOORT HALL.—LECTURE by Rev. George H. Hepworth.

The New-York Times.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year	5
The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies one year (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year	8
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	15
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, fifty copies, one year	50
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,261 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st., opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

The latest returns we have received from New-Hampshire indicate a Republican gain over last year of **3,375**—and this only in 158 towns! These towns give STRAW, (Republican,) 31,732, and WESTON, (Democrat,) 29,616. The tide is all in one direction, and continued so throughout the day, as will be seen from the very full dispatches from our special correspondent. Last year the majority against the Republicans was 1,045. A greater triumph was never won. It is a hard nut for the Democrats and Republican malcontents to crack. The forecasts of our correspondents are more than realized, and the Republican Party may well be congratulated on its signal victory.

Mr. MILLER, Insurance Superintendent, seems to think that if he can get any reporter who has been connected with this paper to swear to a tissue of untruths, his innocence will be fully established. He succeeded in finding a man, named ST. CLAIR, who was willing to reveal all that he knew, and a good deal more, about the writers of articles for this journal. Traitors are not generally held in high esteem—but this man ST. CLAIR is not simply a traitor. He was in reality never trusted by any one about this office, and has clearly been a creature of MILLER's all the way through. His statements about the instructions he received, and the information he reported, are one and all false. On such a being as this it would be idle to waste any words. The case against Mr. MILLER does not rest, as he appears to think it does, exclusively on the charges of the NEW-YORK TIMES. The evidence already taken before the Committee is much more damaging than anything we have said. He cannot get out of this by bringing up a miserable creature to swear that he has been false to his nominal employers, when in reality he merely invents a series of untruths manufactured to please his real employer. No doubt some other paper will be delighted to engage the trusty services of the reporter ST. CLAIR.

Mr. EDWARD D. MCCARTHY gives, in another column, over his own signature, a clear and explicit statement of several instances of Judge CARDOZO's "justice." His experience is doubtless that of many other lawyers. Such conduct as that which he exposes is not the result of a transient whim or an occasional lapse, but of rooted unfitness for a judicial office. If the Judiciary Committee have not found abundance of evidence of this character, it must be the fault of lawyers less courageous and truthful than Mr. MCCARTHY. The Committee meet again on Friday, and we trust that they will receive prompt co-operation in their efforts to ascertain the truth in regard to the offenses of the Judges. If the Bar will not aid in exposing and punishing corruption on the Bench, who can be expected to do so?

HANK SMITH has obstinately refused to enlighten the public in regard to the frauds which he helped to perpetrate upon the poor depositors of the Bowling-green Savings Bank. A case has just come to light bearing upon his conduct as Police Commissioner, on which he may be induced to vouchsafe some explanation. If it be true that HANK SMITH has used his official position to screen a disreputable woman from punishment, and to keep from the Courts and the public the evidence on which she was arrested, even Mayor HALL ought to be able to see that this man has disgraced the functions of Police Commissioner beyond the point which the community can quietly tolerate.

The plausible and piously-minded partner of DAVID DUDLEY FIELD is responsible for the following statements: "The new Erie Board desires the co-operation of JAY GOULD on account of his valuable experience in railroad affairs; and Mr. LANE is to sever his connection with Erie in order to appear in a new field." It will strike most people that while GOULD's "experience" may have proved exceedingly valuable to himself, it has been exceedingly costly to the shareholders, whose money he spent. The effect of such an announcement will not, therefore, materially assist the elasticity of the value of Erie stock. As to LANE's new projects, investors will doubtless be anxiously on the watch to discover what particular "field" he is about to cultivate, in order to withdraw any money they may have lying about in that quarter.

The Victory in New-Hampshire.

The Republican Party is once more triumphant in New-Hampshire. Our candidate for Governor has been elected by a popular vote, we have a decided majority in the Legislature, and everywhere there are Republican gains. In this result, SCHURZ and the rest of the "sore-heads" may find an accurate measure of their influence. The speeches of this SCHURZ, and of Senators TRUMBULL and TIPTON, had been scattered broadcast through New-Hampshire under the franks of Democratic Senators—an abuse of the franking privilege, by the way, against which Mr. GREELEY utters no word of protest. And the net result of SCHURZ's attacks upon the Republican Party and the Administration, is an overwhelming vote in favor of both. Might it not be worth while for Republican organizations in every State to hire SCHURZ to go round lecturing against their cause? He might "strike" for more pay on the night of the lecture, as he did during the Lincoln campaign; but his services as an opponent now are evidently worth more than were his services as a friend then. His arguments *against* a cause appear to be quite sufficient to convince everybody that it is a good cause. Decidedly, he is the proper man to have against us. Let us hope that his "wonderful speeches" will continue to be circulated under Democratic franks. They do us a "power of good." We will gladly join in a subscription to raise a fund for getting SCHURZ to go round the country, spouting against the party and the Administration. As a speaker for ruining his friends and benefiting his enemies he is a great success.

This election, like a good many other events which are daily occurring, is but an example of the fact that the standard of the people is much higher than that of the "politicians"—that they are far wiser than the men who pretend to lead them, and that on all questions of public interest we may safely put our confidence in their common sense. The honest men of New-Hampshire do not look at public affairs through the spectacles of self-interested politicians like SCHURZ. They put two and two together, and refuse to consider the sum equal to five. When a cause is just, the advocates of that cause need never get into a state of excitement because slanderous attacks are made upon them. It is sure to win. The people will do what is right. That may seem a very simple principle of politics—and so it is; but it is also the only sound one. "Faith in the people" is the motto which we are always recommending to the notice of those who are on the same side with us, and we venture to say that the events of the last few months abundantly justify our confidence in it. Let SCHURZ rave—it amuses him, and does not hurt anybody else. The people decide their affairs not by what he dins into their ears, but by their own observation and reflection. They have now, in New-Hampshire, given an emphatic vote in favor of the Administration which has been so much calumniated. No doubt we shall be told by SCHURZ and his cronies that the vote has no significance. But if it soothes their feelings to say that, who would deprive them of their only source of consolation? Had the vote gone the other way, we should have been told that its "significance" could not possibly have been overestimated.

The people of New-Hampshire are a sensible, business-like folk, accustomed to look into facts with their own eyes, and weigh all things for themselves. They have heard the President charged with corruption. They have seen him striving in all directions to break down corruption. They have heard him charged with complicity in Custom-house abuses. They have seen him endeavoring to break down those abuses. They have heard him accused of intentionally keeping up a corrupt Civil Service for the purpose of providing for his friends. They have seen him introduce a system of Civil Service reform, prepared by men of spotless integrity and unsullied honor, like GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS. They have heard him charged with dishonoring the country. They have seen him maintaining the honor of his country at home and abroad, and faithfully performing his duty towards all sections and persons—if with a mistake now and then, at least always with good faith and an honest purpose. What they see with their eyes has more weight with them than what they hear with their ears. They are not ready to turn upon President GRANT at the instigation of a knot of disappointed politicians. They have now said, in effect, "We believe you have done well; go on and do better." And the effect of such encouragement is ordinarily to cause a man to do better. Had the party and the Administration gone before New-Hampshire with a bad cause, no amount of canvassing or speechifying could have secured this victory. The people, as we have said, judge for themselves. We have not the slightest doubt that the verdict of New-Hampshire will be repeated in Connecticut, and afterward in other States; and if the professional politicians are surprised, we shall have the satisfaction of seeing it proved once more that the professional politicians do not govern this country, but that its affairs are in the hands of the sober, thoughtful, tax-paying citizens.

"It is of no use Trying."

The events of the past few months in New-York furnish a very striking commentary on the above text, which too many people in these days are fond of repeating, whenever an abuse of any kind stares them in the face. The number of times this cheerful saying was hurled at us (and by some of our best friends, too,) when, in 1870, we began those exposures of the Tammany gang which we never suspended for a single day afterward, is past all counting. There was at first no one on our side. Cold water was poured upon us from all directions. Old friends of the paper told us "it was of no use trying." Of course, they forget that they ever held that opinion now, just as the journals which vilified us for attacking the Ring are now "hurrahing" over its remains much louder than we. Success converts people sooner than any argument. Our assailants are now engaged in showing that we never had anything to do with the attacks on the Ring.

But the *moral* remains the same. Just consider what a year this is likely to be, dating, say, from November last. The Tammany organization, undoubtedly the most powerful and wealthy ever seen in any country, is utterly crushed and ruined. The Mayor of the City is at this moment on his trial, and that trial will doubtless only prove the precursor of others of equal importance. The Fisk and Gould clique is dispersed, and all that remains to be done is to take care that another clique equally dangerous to the welfare of the community, if not equally profligate and dishonest, is not constructed in its place. The Legislature must repeal the shameful Erie bills—it is impossible to suppose it will refuse to do that. Then the corrupt Judges must be removed. In order to effect this latter object—perhaps the most important of all—every one who is acquainted with any instance of misconduct on the part of the Judges must come forward. The Committee of the Legislature will meet again next Friday at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and then is the time to go and tell all you know. There is no danger in doing this. The Judges are already powerless for evil. In a few weeks we hope they will be disposed of altogether.

Then what a change we shall see in our City. The Tammany and Erie gangs dispersed, and justice once more to be had in our City by any man, rich or poor. It will be one of the greatest revolutions ever accomplished, and one which is absolutely without alloy—it has caused no bloodshed, entailed no sacrifices on the community. The whole tone of public life will be elevated, and hundreds of schemes designed for the robbery of the people will fall to the ground. It will no longer be said that it is useless to go into a law Court unless you have "squared it" with the Judge. For years we have worked for this result. For two years we have worked without ceasing. We may be pardoned for feeling heartily rejoiced at a partial success, and for the prospect of a full success—but the people have the most reason to rejoice. For they have saved their City from bankruptcy, and have removed from the whole country a disgrace which threatened to make almost as deep a stain on the page of history as the stain of slavery itself. Much, no doubt, is to be done. But the good cause is bound to win. It is of every use to keep on trying.

What Remains to Be Done with Erie.

The Erie Elections bill will come up in the Senate to-morrow. It should be passed without delay, and without any amendment touching the principle or interfering with the purpose of the bill. We are glad to believe that the Senate understands that the propriety, the necessity of this action, is not at all affected by the "revolution" in the Erie offices. The proceedings of the last two days in this City have already been made the occasion of a proposition to postpone action on the bill, and the proposition has been, as it should have been, unanimously laid upon the table. What has taken place in the Grand Opera-house is apart from legislation. It is something which concerns only the actors in it, and of which the Legislature is not called upon to take cognizance. It has effected the retirement of JAY GOULD from the Presidency of the Company, but that has been done, not by the employment of normal methods, such as it is safe to trust the rights and interests of shareholders to, but by a combination with certain of GOULD's former associates.

It would be the extreme of folly, which we had supposed that no member of the Legislature would have the hardihood to propose, for the representatives of the people to be content with this bald fact, and to forego all further effort to do its own duty in the premises.

Nor is there lacking the assurance that the new Board of Directors are earnest in support of the Elections bill. They declare with emphasis that they are but the temporary guardians of stolen property which they have succeeded in wresting from the immediate supervision of the thief, and that they are anxious for its rightful owners, through a fair election, surrounded by all the safeguards proposed in the bill now before the Legislature, to appoint agents of their own to resume charge of it. It is plain, therefore, that any opposition, open or covert, to the bill, or any attempt to emasculate it, or even to complicate or qualify its provisions, can come from no sincere well-wisher of the Erie Road, and from no one who respects the rights of the genuine shareholders.

The Erie Elections bill had its origin not in abuses caused by the mere Presidency of JAY GOULD. Doubtless that unscrupulous swindler was the principal in carrying on most of the outrages against law and justice which have made the affairs of the Erie Road a public scandal, but he was sustained in it by his colleagues in the Board of Directors, and by the co-operation of that small but powerful clique of corrupt and shameless men known as the Erie Judges. The monstrous evils which have disgraced the American name in every business centre of the world, which have caused our corporate bodies to be eyed with suspicion, and our Courts to be looked upon as possible haunts of pirates, are not done away with when JAY GOULD withdraws from the President's chair, and takes a more modest seat in the Board of Directors. The framework of iniquitous devices, behind which he worked out his plans for depriving the shareholders of the road of any voice in its management—the corrupt injunctions, the over issues of stock, the fraudulent transfer-books, the falsified accounts—requires something more than a change of seats around a table in the Grand Opera-house to destroy. The Erie Ring has wronged and injured the entire community, and it is in this fact that the Legislature must read its duty. Nothing can at all atone for the past, but the most careful, thorough, and authoritative provision for the future. What the people ask from their Legislature is, that hereafter no shareholder in the Erie Railway can be denied the right to vote for directors of that road, to have his vote fairly counted, and to have his stock absolutely safe from corrupt seizure under the form of law. This is what the Elections bill, known as the Southmayd or O'Brien bill, seeks, by careful and well-guarded provisions, to secure. To this there is now no respectable opposition, and we hope that there will be none.

As for JAY GOULD, we are clear that he is still far from his proper resting-place. The spectacle of this public plunderer sitting down to a meeting of railway directors presided over by JOHN A. DIX, is not a pleasant one to contemplate, nor one calculated to make the boundaries between villainy and virtue any more distinct. We are sure that this is not a result which will satisfy a community which has looked on with anxious interest, while for two years the machinery of the Federal Courts, and later of the State Legislature, has been brought to bear to wring from GOULD his enormous booty, and to protect his victims from further robbery. It is a plain requisite, in order to clear the American name, so far as may be, from the stain placed upon it by this man's career, and to assure the world that simple justice is possible under our laws, that the scene of GOULD's labors should be, not the Grand Opera-house, but a State prison.

Female Black-Mailers.

A few days since we expressed a hearty approval of Rev. Dr. CARTER, of this City, for his boldness in promptly causing the arrest of a young woman who had aspersed his character, in a way by no means unusual, in the hope of extorting money from him. As was to have been expected, the infamous accuser was thoroughly frightened by his unexpected boldness, and has since admitted the falseness of her charge. The reverend gentleman, who at great inconvenience and evident hazard of his own reputation, thus defied the woman, and completely turned the tables upon her, is now earnestly exhorted by her counsel and friends to refrain from prosecuting her, and to permit her to escape the penalty she has so richly deserved.

Few persons have any idea of the extent to which the female practitioners of this art of black-mailing victimize timid and nervous men. Not only do they persecute clergymen, whom they find their easiest prey, but the physician and the merchant are also made to contribute to their shameful gains. All that is necessary to enable them to carry out their schemes, is to receive a private interview with the intended victim. The charge of attempted insult or achieved crime can then be fearlessly made, coupled with the demand for hush money. It is so thoroughly understood that the general public will always believe a woman's story in opposition to that of a man, no matter how unsullied may be his character, that he at once realizes that the tears and vehemence of his accuser will outweigh his simple denial of her charge. Not only is there thus a real danger that his reputation will suffer by the accusation, should he permit it to become known, but he is apt, in most cases, to exaggerate this danger until it deprives him of his self-possession and judgment. He therefore succumbs to the attack, and, by paying the demand, encourages the black-mailer, and contributes to the prosperity of her trade.

Dr. CARTER had the rare courage to defy the attack made upon him, and he has already found the wisdom of his course. By so doing he has both vindicated himself, and struck a powerful blow at the wretched creatures who trade on the timidity of weaker men. He is now asked to show that charity and mercy which are thought to be so peculiarly becoming to an injured clergyman, and is informed that his duty as a Christian requires him to let his accuser loose to pursue her infamous trade.

It is earnestly to be hoped that he will do nothing of the sort. No man, simply because he is a clergyman, is to be asked to submit to insult and outrage; while a true estimate of his duty as a Christian should lead him to make an example of the foiled black-mailer. His whole duty is not comprehended in a supposed obligation to show undeserved mercy to a criminal. He has a duty to his fellow-clergymen, who have suffered and are liable to suffer from just such outrages as he has experienced. The attack made upon him was an attack on the safety of the whole community, and as such he has no right to overlook the offense, and pardon the criminal. If he insists upon prosecuting her, and succeeds in bringing her to punishment, he will have done a service of great importance to his fellow-men. To permit her to escape is to fail in his duty to thousands, in order to exercise an undeserved charity toward one. A man of his courage and intelligence can hardly hesitate as to his course. The seclusion of the Penitentiary will afford precisely the opportunity for repentance which the woman needs, while she will be only emboldened by her escape to repeat with less fearless men the outrage which Dr. CARTER's nerve and promptness, made to recoil too heavily upon herself.

Frauds on Assessments.

A practice has sprung up among certain members of the Bar—whether it be strictly professional should be left to the determination of the "Bar Association," which has undertaken to look after the manners and morals of both Judges and lawyers—of sending circulars to citizens whose property has been assessed for local improvements, offering, for a consideration, to relieve the property from the assessment, the circulars being often followed up by personal importunities. This has come to be a regular pursuit in more senses than one.

The consideration to be paid for this service bears some relation to the amount of the lien which it is proposed to have removed. Sometimes the arrangement is that one-quarter of the assessment shall be paid to the smart attorney in the event that he is successful, and in others the lion's share falls to the fortunate lawyer.

If a bargain be made between the citizen whose property is affected, and the lawyer who wants a job, an application is made, under the laws of 1858, to a Judge of the Supreme Court; upon an allegation of some "irregularity," a copy of the application is served on the Corporation Counsel; and in this way orders by the "basket-full" are obtained releasing property from assessments, and are served on the officers having charge of the assessment lists, to the discomfiture of Controller GREEN. Millions of dollars of assessments have been thus canceled. The result of the operation is that a person whose property has been equally assessed with his neighbors, for a local improvement, has got rid of his share of the burden, through some technical irregularity of the officers having the matter in charge, by paying twenty-five per cent. of the same to the lawyer engaged for this special service, and by throwing the rest of the charge upon his unoffending, and already heavily-burdened fellow-citizens.

We leave it to the successful applicant himself to determine whether in the cases in which his neighbors paid their share of a local improvement, and he has thus relieved himself of his portion by casting it upon them, and other citizens, he is a real gainer in the long run.

An omission to publish in one of the very many corporation papers some notice of the proceedings, has been held sufficient by certain Judges to set aside an assessment. Is not this overlooking the weightier matters of the law? The act under which these proceedings are taken is entitled an act in relation to "frauds in assessments." The omission to publish a notice in some newspaper is not a fraud. It is often the result of carelessness and neglect. It is an irregularity rarely followed by any actual loss or damage. But one word of caution should be given to the property-holder, who, having received the order of cancellation supposes his property to be forever released. He may not sleep on such exemption of supposed right. For the same act of 1858 contains a provision that any lands which may be discharged from any lien for an assessment for a local improvement, may be *again* assessed in the manner now provided by law for such amount as should have been justly chargeable, if fraud or irregularity had not been committed.

The New "General Order" Rules.

The *Tribune*, on the subject of the General Order, is in the state of mind illustrated by a deserter, who was getting badly flogged on board of an English man-of-war. The victim of the castigation, while suffering under the lash, kept crying out, "For Heaven's sake, strike higher." The man with the cat-o'-nine tails, who was an Irishman, finally became disgusted, and gave vent to his indignation by saying, "There is no use trying to plase ye, strike where I will, you are not satisfied." As soon as the President was convinced that there was a change needed in the General Order business, he inaugurated a thorough reform, which has put the business not only on a basis of absolute fairness, but for the first time probably in the history of the Government, the monopoly advantages, if there are any under the new arrangements, are distributed entirely for the accommodation of the mercantile community, and in utter disregard of all political considerations. The *Tribune* has for a long time attempted to make capital by crying out against political partizanship in the distribution of office; the Secretary of the Treasury instructs Gen. ARTHUR to be governed by no considerations but that of business, and consequently, as Democrats happen to own stores favorably situated to receive business, the fact "is very discouraging."

We have no especial complaint to make on that score, but demand, as an act of justice, that the truth should be fairly stated. ISAAC N. DEVOE, of the First District, instead of being a Democrat is a pronounced Republican, and has been a regular subscriber to the *Tribune* for more than twelve years. Mr. CHARLES MCMICHAEL, Second District, is a Republican, and his father was not appointed to office by Mr. MURPHY. Mr. FRANK SQUIRES is a Democrat, but he never had any business connection with LENT & STOCKING. He received his present appointment of General Order because his stores are very large, well regulated, and the nearest of any on the North River to the Jersey City stores. He held the General Order for the East River through the entire time of Mr. LINCOLN's administration as President. He was appointed on the Committee to revise the warehouse rates without his knowledge, and never spoke to the Collector himself or through his friends for the General Order. CHAS. SQUIRE, of the firm of SQUIRE & CO., rents stores to LENT & CO., at a fair rent, and has no other connection with that firm. The charge that there are any "shares" in the profits is simply false. Messrs. BAKER & WILLIAMS are Republicans. They have never had any business connection with LENT & STOCKING, and, strange as it may seem, never even saw those gentlemen. As proprietors of marble for general order, they have the only yard under their control in the City devoted to such purposes. It is a yard not selected by the Collector, but accepted by him, for it has been for years used for the storing of marble. Instead of being "two or three miles" from where the marble is landed, it is *sixty feet*, or from the bulkhead to across the street. We would further say that the importers of marble, by unanimous petition, desired the Collector to select this yard. Of the other General Order recipients, WOODRUFF & ROBINSON, MILLER & CONGER, S. B. TERRY, Mr. MARTIN, of MARTIN & FAY, and also Mr. J. W. CROXON, are Republicans. M. S. DRIGGS & Co. and E. N. LAWRENCE are Democrats.

We are sorry to have the necessity of making out this partisan list in a connection where business, broad and just, was only considered. Of the gentlemen selected by the Collector on the Committee to revise the General Order charges, we know that they were appointed without their knowledge, and strictly because they unitedly represented the largest interest in the warehouse business. It is only necessary to look at the result of their labor to be satisfied that they were inspired by a liberal and intelligent spirit. In the Committee they cheerfully accepted the suggestions made by the merchants through letters to the Committee, representing the Chamber of Commerce; and so just and equitable was the result of their deliberations that the merchants of New-York, represented by the Chamber of Commerce, accepted their report without hesitation, and passed a resolution approving their conduct. In conclusion, we may state that the General Order, of which so much has been said and done, is now in the hands of responsible persons. What the charges will be after the 18th inst. is established beyond cavil, and the least experienced in business can, by the very form of the bill adopted, learn the detail of the most minute charge. In short, the General Order will now be as fairly conducted, and as free from political partisanship, as the business of A. T. STEWART & CO., or any other leading mercantile firm of the City. So much for the warehouses as a whole—but the Collector, to meet the request of the owners of the steam-ship lines to select their own warehouses, has granted these petitioners the privilege of selecting any warehouse not owned by themselves in a specified district. This limitation of selection is necessary, otherwise the importers might be sacrificed by the selection of stores which would make the cartage, as contingent bills, extortionate and oppressive. If the steam-ship owners, or any of them, choose to select LENT & STOCKING, they are at liberty to do so. But they will do so of their own free will and choice. Thus far, the selection has not been made—and consequently the statement of the *Tribune* on the point is wholly untrue.

A Free Freeman.

It is related of Mrs. Sairey Gamp that she once remarked, in a moment of confidence and an advanced state of gin, that "Gamp was her name and Gamp her natur." The latter part of this statement, like much of Mr. SWINBURNE's poetry, was more remarkable for rhythm than for sense. With much more force can Capt. FREEMAN, an ancient mariner of San Francisco, assert that he is a Freeman both in name and in condition; for he has just procured a divorce from Mrs. FREEMAN on the ground that she had fraudulently entrapped him into marriage.

The triumphant FREEMAN, until recently, combined the two professions of sea-captain and spiritualist. In his latter capacity he not only heard sermons from tables, and found camp-stools and other articles of furniture equivalent to books in the matter of conveying information, but he was on intimate terms with the spirit of a departed Spanish pirate, under whose instructions he navigated his ship. What these instructions were does not appear, but it is not improbable that the deceased cut-throat presumed upon his intimacy with Capt. FREEMAN, and either issued orders which cast doubt upon his skill as an able seaman, or suggested some unpleasant plan of robbery and murder, such as had delighted him in earlier and better days. At all events, the Captain seems to have had some doubts as to the value of his spiritual acquaintance, and therefore sought the aid of a woman who professed to be a spirit-medium.

This person not only indorsed the character of the piratical Spaniard unhesitatingly, but proceeded to give still further proofs of her skill in modern sorcery. She informed Capt. FREEMAN, who had long been a widower, that he was soon to marry again, and that his future bride would shortly be guilty of the indiscretion of exhibiting herself at the foot of his bed. Doubtless the worthy mariner laid awake on the following night in order to be in readiness for the enrapturing vision, and presently, as is the frequent habit of the mariner, he fortified himself for the supernatural encounter by means of one of those fluids known comprehensively as "rum." At any rate, on the next night but one the Captain saw, or fancied he saw, the desired vision. The "blessed damozel," who leaned, not precisely out of heaven, but over the footboard of his bed, was no other than the medium herself. Obviously, as a loyal believer in spiritualism, it was his duty to confirm the prophecy of the medium by marrying the prophet, which he proceeded to do without delay. The course of true marital love and spiritual intercourse did not, however, continue to run smooth. Possibly the medium proved undesirable in point of temper, and possibly she filled the Captain's house with a spiritual mother-in-law, and innumerable spiritual relatives. It is certain that he ultimately became tired both of his wife and of the spirits, and finally took the extreme course of cutting the acquaintance of the Spanish pirate, and of applying for a divorce.

The domestic and spiritual woes of Capt. FREEMAN are not of public importance, except so far as the circumstances attending his divorce-suit may become precedents upon which other divorce Courts may act. In granting him a divorce, the Court has virtually decided that a man who marries a medium, under the direction of spirits interpreted by her, is a victim of fraud, and as such may have his marriage dissolved.

This is undoubtedly a victory for unhappy husbands of mediums—or, should we say media?—but it is a serious blow at the business of the latter. No matter how skillful or successful the unmarried female medium may be in the business which is her livelihood, she must still, if she resembles the rest of her sex, look forward to marriage as her final and desirable destiny. But she will now learn, to her undoubted grief, that in California at least she is practically unable to contract a valid marriage. Either she must renounce her profession, and never mention the subject of spiritual intercourse to her lover, or she must be prepared, in the event of marrying him, for the divorce which, under the decision in FREEMAN against FREEMAN, he can always obtain. As an immediate result of this decision, we may look to find either a sudden decrease in the number of female mediums, or the open profession on their part of free-love theories. Certainly no woman who objects to becoming a maiden lady of advanced years, will remain in a profession which forbids her to become a lawful and permanent wife.

Erie Plunderers who are yet Concealed.

The more conspicuous of the corrupt scoundrels who have fattened on the Erie Railway so long, are fast getting their deserts. With their plunder wrested from them, as there is reason to hope it soon will be, and one or two of them consigned to State's prison, these men will find that the way of the transgressor is not quite so easy as they have hoped to make it. Justice, if in their case slow, will yet prove sure, and the ugly blot that has so long disgraced New-York will at last be effaced. The great offenders are now safe to get their reward; but there is a class of smaller evil-doers whose punishment is not yet so certain.

It is known that the late JAMES FISK, JR., had the habit of employing men to do his dirty work when, not for shame's sake—for to that he was insensible—but for reasons of expediency, he did not himself see fit to appear. These tools were of various positions and degrees, and some of them, quite unsuspected as yet by the community, are flourishing about and affecting to be fit for the society of respectable people. FISK did not always pay his creatures in money; he knew a trick worth two of that, and made the public, or rather the Erie stockholders, pay for him. In other words, he gave certain contracts for supplies of various sorts, understood to be needed by the road, to these agents of his, and their profit was found in the exorbitant charges they were thus enabled to filch from the pockets of the Erie stockholders through their patron's connivance. Now these men were as bad as FISK himself, and, indeed, in the degree that a pimp is baser than his principal, rather worse. They conspired with FISK to cheat the Erie Railway as a reward for doing his outside dirty jobs that had nothing to do with the road. These things have been suspected, and individuals have been unsuspected, but not much about them has been made known for lack of papers and other evidence, which it was in the power of the guilty parties in their own interest to conceal. The time has now come, however, for a change. Public opinion demands that a clean sweep should be made in this business, and that while the big thieves are punished the little ones should not go free.

The documents which have now come into possession of the new directors of the Erie Railway will reveal, no doubt, a great number of these corrupt bargains, and it is important to the community as well as to the stockholders that all such transactions should be made public. The process of discovery is very simple. When more is given for anything than the market value, there is ground for suspicion, and just warrant for pushing investigation to all possible lengths. It is not well that a premium should be offered to venal men to serve unscrupulous speculators in the dark, hoping to share their plunder and to escape their obloquy; and, therefore, there should be no scruple or hesitation in bringing all these Erie contracts to the light of day. Honest men will not fear such an investigation, and, whether they can be reached by the law or not, the more dishonest men are shown up in their true colors, the better for the morals and the progress of society.

MINOR TOPICS.

We have received from O. S. S. $2 50 for the Children's Aid Society, and from R. F. $10 for the same deserving charity.

The unquiet ghost of Poland is again abroad. This time there is no intention on the part of the Poles to attempt another hopeless insurrection, but an intelligent effort to better their condition by obtaining from Russia a recognition of the autonomy of Russian Poland, and a Viceroy in the person of the Grand Duke ALEXIS. At least such is the assertion of the cable, which further assures us that negotiations are now in progress in London between certain prominent Russians and the Polish refugees in that city. It would undoubtedly gratify the prejudices of the Poles were Russia to grant them these privileges, but Germany would hardly look on even so qualified a recognition of Polish nationality with satisfaction. The Poles of Posen would naturally seek to be reunited with those of the Russian Viceroyalty, and this would be a measure to which Prussia could not consent. It seems improbable that Russia should adopt a course thus calculated to alienate Germany, but the rumor gains some probability from the recent conduct of the Pope in appointing a Primate of Poland, which becomes explicable only upon the theory that PIUS had reason to know that Poland was to be revived.

A Western paper, the Detroit *Tribune*, says that a patient suffering from hydrophobia was recently cured by large doses of "castor," which, it remarks, "is a powerful anti-spasmodic." Castor has frequently been administered in connection with table legs to recalcitrant wives, chiefly by inebriated Irishmen, and has uniformly proved to be a very effective anti-spasmodic, especially when given in rapidly successive doses. There is no question as to the

ability of castor to shock all symptoms of hydrophobia, if it is firmly and forcibly administered, but it has the slight objection that it removes the patient as well as the disease. As soon as the person referred to by the Detroit *Tribune* really recovered from the disease and the application of castor, it is only fair to suppose that the cure was in part due to the morphine and chloroform which were also given to him.

It is well known that Frenchmen will put an end to themselves on very slight provocation, but the extreme point of indifference to life has perhaps lately been exhibited by a young man in Paris, who concluded his existence on account of his inability to get off some tight boots. Having written a memorandum to the effect that he had failed in everything from infancy, and at last had even failed to draw off his torturers, he proceeded to cut his throat with a kitchen knife.

FOSTER, the car-hook murderer, who was sentenced to be hung, yesterday obtained a stay of proceedings until his case could finally be passed upon by the Court of Appeals. The defense put forth in his behalf is that he had no intention of killing his victim, and it is hoped by his counsel that the Court of Appeals will decide that the recreation of breaking men's heads with car-hooks is not murder, unless the intention to murder is openly avowed. MCNEVINS, another murderer, also convicted of his crime, was yesterday permitted to plead guilty of manslaughter in the third degree, and was thereupon sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment, instead of being reserved for the gallows, which nature so eminently fitted him to adorn. Decidedly, yesterday was a lucky day for murderers, although the community may not have benefited greatly by MCNEVINS' permanent and FOSTER's temporary escape.

In ordinary type, the New-York *Tribune* is frequently enough incorrect. When it expands into double-leaded editorials, it is apt to become absolutely unintelligible. Take the following as a fair sample of an article entitled "The revolution in Erie," in yesterday's *Tribune*:

"These began to elect, one by one, as new Directors the gentlemen above-named, as present for that purpose, defying an injunction from Judge INGRAHAM, obtained by Mr. THOMAS G. SHEARMAN, who, backed by a squad of police, flourished it in their faces, and commanded them to desist. Mr. BARLOW in turn ordered SHEARMAN to leave the room, which he defied."

A cast of "SHEARMAN defying the room" might be somewhat less impressive than the familiar classic subject of "Ajax defying the lightning," but would probably be more capable of plastic treatment than HORACE GREELEY throwing mud at honest men, and applying whitewash to Police President HANK SMITH.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

"ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO" AT THE ACADEMY.

MEYERBEER's "Robert," as usually seen in New-York, is one of the exhibitions that neither Gods nor men ought to permit. The wrong that is done to a composer and to art by these mutilated and ridiculously imperfect efforts is such that it is hard to see how educated musicians can bring themselves to assist in the desecration. "Robert," with its grand and terrible conception, its picturesque associations of costume and architecture, its labyrinths of complicated instrumentation, its wealth of quaint and fantastic melody, its weird and thrilling ballet, and its powerfully wrought contrasts of character, needs all that the best appointed lyric stage can possibly do for it to develop the master's intention. Much the same is true of such works as "William Tell" or "The Huguenots." All have often been done here, and have been illustrated by much the same degree of preposterous badness. They have been tissues of clumsy make-shifts, with perhaps one or two good artists and the rest worse than indifferent, and with *mise-en-scène* which, if put on our English stage, would disgrace a barn. It is not alone that the legitimate pleasure derivable from such superb works is thus ruthlessly cut off; a greater evil is done in the impression upon the popular mind of a coarse and distorted notion of what is properly harmonious and symmetrical, and by the gross affront and injury thus offered to art in the persons of its great exponents and teachers.

For these reasons, the announcement of any operas of the grade of those named is naturally regarded with distrust, and will continue to be so regarded until the needed progress comes, which will see at least as liberal equipment and as refined taste on the lyric stage as in the best of our theatres is bestowed on the English drama. After this preface, it is just to say that the performance on Monday evening at the Academy was much better than we hoped to find it. The management clearly appreciated the evil effects of previous misadventures, and strove to the uttermost, so far as they are concerned, not to add to the number. "Robert" was by no means all that it should be; but it was a long stride in advance of what we have been used in New-York to see it; and we recognize the propriety, in such a case, of doing ample justice to those who have labored to bring about so worthy an end. The Academy was crowded to excess, and we believe that, with some noted exceptions, the general feeling was one of agreeable disappointment.

This observation, we need hardly say, does not apply to the prima donna; for of the *Alice* of Mlle. NILSSON much has been heard in the way of praise, and so much was looked for. It is very little to say that the result was highly satisfactory. The audience expected to find the performance naïve yet sweet, simple yet arch; and it was all of these and something more. The girlish Normandy peasant can hardly ever have had a fitter representative, or one who has made a finer or closer study of her characteristics and opportunities. In her opening scene, and especially in the air which most readers will best identify by its original name of "Quand je quittais la Normandie," Mlle. NILSSON not only quite won the hearts of her auditors, but suggested, by a few easy yet supremely artistic strokes the whole nature of the artless being portrayed. In the Crucifix scene her acting was exceedingly fine, and in that of the awful climax at the close it rose to grandeur. It is by such work as this that the rank of Mlle. NILSSON as a dramatic artist is maintained so as to correspond with the exalted plane she has reached as a vocalist. Unlike JENNY LIND, Mlle. NILSSON does not appropriate from *Isabella* the "Robert toi que j'aime," which stirring cavatina was sung with happy effect by Mlle. DUVAL. The latter lady did herself credit throughout and gained warm applause. Signor BRIGNOLI was in capital voice on Monday night, and did good justice to the extremely exacting music of his rôle. To say that he can *act* Robert would be to say that he can do what perhaps no tenor on the stage is entirely capable of. Signor BRIGNOLI took great pains, and his efforts were warmly appreciated by the vast audience. Signor JAMET, although hardly a *basso profondo*, is the best *Bertram* we have seen in a long time. He executes with remarkable taste and discretion, looks the character finely, and is thoroughly versed in all the histrionic traditions of his diabolical rôle. It is seldom so perfect an effect is produced as was heard on Monday evening in the grand trio, without orchestra, of the second act, when Mlle. NILSSON and the two gentlemen named so delighted their hearers as to receive an enthusiastic encore. M. LYALL, the *Rambaldo* of the night, has a sweet, flexible voice, acts unpretendingly, and, on the whole, produced a favorable impression. The choruses, if not all they ought to be, were far better than they often are, and the orchestra was uncommonly prompt and effective. Mlle. SILLON was the [illegible] *Abbess Helena* of the occasion, and, with the exception of [illegible] the ballet was almost as bad as in this opera New-York is accustomed to see. The third act was, as usual, the great stumbling-block of "Robert," and marred the ensemble of what promised to be an uncommonly harmonious representation. Even with this drawback "Robert" was fairly done, at least by comparison, and will probably draw another fine house. This evening the "Traviata" is to be sung.

MATINÉE AT STEINWAY'S.

The second matinée piano recital of the series commenced by Miss ANNA MEHLIG in STEINWAY's smaller hall, on Wednesday last, may be attended this afternoon. The performance will begin at 2 o'clock. Among the notable numbers of the programme are MENDELSSOHN's "Variations Sérieuses," three of SCHUMANN's fantasias, and TAUSIG's arrangement of WEBER's "Invitation to the Dance."....The last Mills-Sarasate matinée of the present series will take place in Steinway's large hall to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. Messrs. MILLS and SARASATE have, with praiseworthy liberality, secured for this occasion the co-operation of Misses STERLING and LASAR, and Messrs. SIMPSON, BERGNER, FRABE and DACHAUER. The programme is of exceeding variety, and includes several compositions new to the public.

POSTPONEMENT.

The entertainment which was to have been supplied by Miss FRANCHI, pianist, and Mr. HILDEBRANDT, tenor, at Steinway Hall, last evening, has been deferred until Tuesday next on account, we believe, of the sickness of the lady.

BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC.

The twelfth rehearsal, with the entire programme for the concert of Saturday, will take place today, at 3. The solo performers are Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS, contralto, and Mr. B. C. BENT, solo cornet, from the Royal Artillery Band, London.

Dramatic.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

A moral sensational drama, entitled "The Working Men of New-York," adapted from the French by Miss LAURA KEENE, was produced at this establishment on Monday evening. The piece, which comprises five acts, places before the audience, in an impressive manner, the temptations and vicissitudes of a workman's career. It is well put on the stage, and in the third act a capital representation of the interior of an immense foundry, with its whirring wheels and glowing fires, is given. In the last act the spectator beholds a good view of New-York by moonlight. The principal character in "The Working Men of New-York" is cleverly played by Mr. T. W. KEENE, and the distribution includes, besides, the whole strength of the company. The play is announced for repetition every night, and at next Saturday's matinée.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

We are requested to mention that the changes in the direction of the Erie Railroad Company will not affect the affairs of the Grand Opera-house, which will be reopened, as announced, on Monday evening next.

THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

Meeting Last Night—The Appointment of Referees—Liens on Real Estate.

At a meeting of the Bar Association last night, Mr. NICOLL, from the Committee on Amendment of Law, reported back the two proposed amendments to the Code, referred to them a month ago. One, as to referees in special proceedings, amends the original proposition so as to allow the parties to select their referees, except where there are infants or absentees. A question arising as to whether this covered the cases where only one side was represented, on motion of Gen. FOSTER, the words "where there are adverse interests represented, except in actions for divorce" were inserted.

Mr. C. B. SMITH moved an additional section providing that the General Term of the First and Second Districts appoint on the nomination of the Bar Association a list of fifty lawyers, from whom referees should be selected where there was no consent.

With general consent the Chairman ruled this out of order for the present, and the proposed amendment was adopted.

The second portion of the report is a provision

That where referees are to receive money the Court may require that they shall give security as receivers, and shall deposit moneys received by them in a bank or trust company to his credit as referee in the suit.

The proposition met with much opposition, as reflecting on the members of the Bar, and injurious to the younger members, who might not be able to give security, and thus enabling a Judge to practically defeat the choice of a referee by the parties. Mr. BEAL strongly pressed this view, and others supported it. Mr. NICOLL suggested that it be so altered as to require security except where the referee was appointed by consent. The portion requiring security from a referee was stricken out, and the second portion, with some verbal amendments, was adopted.

A third amendment, limiting the powers of the Judges in this district out of Court by requiring an excuse to be made by affidavit for applying to other Judges than the one sitting at Special Term, and requiring that affidavit to be served on the adverse party, was reported back by Mr. NICOLL without change.

Mr. NASH suggested that there was a constitutional objection, but voted for it. There was a tie vote, and the Chairman casting his for it, it was carried.

Judge DAVIES moved that this and the other proposed measures recommended by the Association be sent, with a committee of five, to the Legislature, with an earnest request for their passage. The motion was carried, and the Chairman was added to it.

Mr. OLNEY moved that the Committee be authorized and requested to urge on the Legislature such action on measures before them as to the inferior Courts of this City as to the Committee should seem wise and beneficial.

A motion to lay this resolution on the table was lost, but it met with much opposition from various members, Mr. OLMSTEAD and Mr. BARNARD taking the lead in the opposition.

Mr. OLNEY supported it in view of the necessity of the Bar Association having some mouthpiece before the Legislature, and others in view of the impossibility of the Association reaching any timely conclusion.

Mr. COUDERT moved an amendment to the resolution that the Committee recommend no bill not approved by the Association.

Mr. TREMAIN said that two bills were before the Legislature some six weeks ago. The friends of each measure had discussed the matter till they had come to an agreement, and the measure so agreed on was to have been passed on this day, and he presumed had been. It seemed to him that the Association should have some voice in the matter.

Mr. COUDERT's amendment was lost, and Mr. OLNEY's resolution adopted.

Additional clauses to the by-laws, proposed by Mr. NICHOLL, were adopted.

Mr. TREMAIN moved that the law as to liens on real estate be referred to the Committee of Five with the same directions as Mr. OLNEY's resolution gave as to the inferior Courts.

Mr. VAN WINKLE appointed the following as the Committee of Five: Judge DAVIES, S. P. NASH, E. P. Wheeler, Mr. Olney and Mr. Nicoll. Judge DAVIES being unable to act, Judge NOAH DAVIS was substituted in his place.

The meeting then adjourned.

Miller's Whitewasher.

As an additional illustration of the credibility of the man ST. CLAIR, who came forward yesterday with a mouthful of untruths about MILLER and the TIMES, let the following suffice: In the TIMES of Aug. 30 appears a statement to which his signature was appended, and which was given on his authority. It refers to a visit paid in July to one of the residences of the notorious Dr. ROSENZWEIG, lately sentenced for his connection with the murder of ALICE BOWLSBY. This statement concludes as follows:

As I passed through the hallway I saw the same girl who left the parlor when I made my first visit to the house. She was standing on the stairs, and *it was the same face I saw afterward at the Morgue. I positively identify the features of the dead woman as those of the blonde beauty before described*, and will testify to the fact, if called upon to do so, before a legal tribunal. (Signed,) AUGUSTUS ST. CLAIR.

When it is remembered that it was afterward discovered that ST. CLAIR visited ROSENZWEIG at his house in Amity-place, where he was known as Ascher, and not at the Second-avenue house, where Miss BOWLSBY was treated, and that the date of his visit was at least four weeks previous to Miss BOWLSBY's arrival in New-York, some idea may be formed of the value of the evidence of MILLER's latest ally.

Supposed Malpractice.

LIZZIE BELL, aged twenty-one, having no home, was found by Officer GANNON, last evening, in Catharine-street, in labor pains, and was removed to the Madison-street Police-station, and attended by Police-Surgeon MACLAY, who stated that, in his opinion, the woman was the victim of malpractice. She was sent to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance.

THE INVESTIGATIONS.

More Light on the Sale of Arms to France.

Who was Remington's Agent?—Mr. Sumner's Knowledge of French Action Defective—The New-York Custom-House Business.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—There was less pressure today in the matter of investigations, only two of them being in progress, the House branch of the arms investigation and the usual session of the Custom-house inquisition. So far as the arms investigation is concerned, the evidence developed through Mr. SQUIRE, the agent of REMINGTON & SONS, who was examined today, is in many respects, not only the most interesting but most important that has yet been given. Probably the most significant development is the positive evidence that Mr. SUMNER was greatly deceived by CHAMBRUN in the representation that the Committee of the French Assembly on War Contracts had passed a resolution of inquiry regarding the purchase of arms in the United States. The examination of Col. CRISPIN, the officer in charge of the Ordnance office in New-York, was resumed and concluded. His chief clerk, CHAS. J. MCGOWAN, was also examined. The only point of consequence in Col. CRISPIN's testimony was that Mr. SQUIRE, the agent of E. REMINGTON & SONS, had intimated to him that the arms were intended for France; but that was after the sales to that firm had been stopped. Mr. W. C. SQUIRE himself was then examined at great length, and from his testimony the following extracts are taken:

Question.—Can you give the Committee an estimate of the total amount of arms and munitions of war purchased by REMINGTON & SONS from all sources in the United States during the French war? Answer.—The total amount of purchases, aside from our own manufactured products, was something over $11,000,000; our own manufactured products amounted to about $3,000,000, making $14,000,000 in all; in round numbers, I think I footed up about a year ago the purchases from all sources at $11,300,000.

Q.—Can you give an estimate of the amount of arms purchased for E. REMINGTON & SONS from the Government of the United States? A.—I cannot give the exact figures now. The amount of direct purchases by E. REMINGTON & SONS from the Government of the United States was $1,375,086 31. The $11,000,000 that I spoke of was the amount of purchases from all sources in the United States.

Q.—State from whom the balance of this $11,000,000 was purchased outside of the Government? A.—We purchased from parties who, according to our best information, had purchased from the War Department arms amounting to nearly $6,000,000.

Q.—State whether any purchases were made by your firm outside of the United States from any foreign Government or foreign manufacturer? A.—Yes, Sir; we purchased a large quantity of arms that came from Germany, and a large quantity of cartridges that came from England. I have never figured up the amount. We obtained from Germany from 20,000 to 30,000 sabre bayonets and several million cartridges from England. The amount of arms, &c., purchased from private manufacturers and dealers in this country, other than those who had purchased from the Government, and which arms we sent to France, was $2,371,036 36.

Q.—State whether H. BOKER & Co. were the agents of your firm for the purchase of war material during the French-Prussian war. A.—I do not think that that house regarded themselves as our agents. I think they regarded themselves as the agents of SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM, but we did obtain the arms which they purchased.

Q.—State whether SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM were the agents of E. REMINGTON & SONS in the purchase of arms during the whole of that period? A.—No; not during the whole of that period; in one transaction they were; SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM acted as our agents in a certain purchase of Springfield muzzle-loading arms.

Q.—State the facts in connection with that transaction. A.—I received an order from Mr. SAMUEL REMINGTON, then at Tours, in France, on the 5th of October, to dispatch 250,000 Springfield arms, muzzle-loading guns. I put myself in connection with the officer of the Ordnance Agency in New-York the subsequent day, the 6th of October, and on the next day, the 7th, I came in person to Washington and saw Col. BENET. I returned to New-York on that evening and on the 8th I received another dispatch from Mr. REMINGTON, repeating the order and increasing the number to 350,000, I think, and urging immediate action, indicating impatience at my delay. I then answered his dispatch, giving him an account of my operations in endeavoring to fulfill his order; there was nothing in any of his dispatches that indicated that he was the agent of the French Government at the time, and I did not know that he was so until a long time afterward; I regarded these as ordinary mercantile transactions; I was ordered by Mr. REMINGTON, in one of his dispatches, to confer with the French Consul-General in New-York; I think that was in the last dispatch, which I received on Oct. 8; I cannot be positive, but it was in some dispatch I received about that time; the orders however, gave me entire independence of any connection with the Consul; I had nothing to do with anything the Consul might say, but just to confer with him in regard to shipments, &c.; on that day I sent a dispatch to Mr. REMINGTON, or rather it was a joint dispatch, signed by the Consul and myself, addressed to Mr. LE CESNE and Mr. REMINGTON; it was sent in cypher by the French Consul; he offered to frank it through and send it in cypher; Mr. LE CESNE was the Chairman of the commission of armament; I quoted the prices which I had offered to the Government, and endeavored to give the situation here as nearly as possible; it was quite a long dispatch; at the conclusion of the dispatch I used the following expression, that has been referred to in the newspapers and in the debates: "We have very strong influence at work, and hope for success;" the dispatch has been misquoted; it was sent from New-York on the 8th of October; in the dispatch of the 8th of October from Mr. REMINGTON was included the order for purchasing the old model Remington carbines and Spencer carbines. On the night of the 11th I came to Washington, and on the 12th I purchased the Spencers and endeavored to purchase the old-model Remingtons. I am not sure whether the negotiations were entirely completed on the 12th; I think they were substantially. Whether the Ordnance Bureau so regarded it or not I do not know; I considered it settled; on the morning of the 13th I received a dispatch from our home office, in Ilion, repeating a message from Mr. REMINGTON, in France, to me here at the Arlington House; I cannot give the exact language of the dispatch, but the general tenor of it was, that outside speculators in arms would be prevented from bringing arms into France, in consequence of a rule which had been adopted authorizing the seizure of arms at the ports; as I understood the object of Mr. REMINGTON in sending it, it was to apprise me that I need not fear competition from speculators any longer as soon as they found this out; I understood that it was partly in answer to a paragraph in my dispatch of the 8th, in which I remarked that the fever of speculation here must cease, in order to enable me to buy; I was desirous to avoid middle-men, third parties, coming in between the Government and myself; I wanted to pay the United States Government all the money that these arms cost, and not to pay anybody else; the question of neutrality in making our purchases had not been raised to my knowledge; in order to convince the ordnance officers of the fact that it was useless for them to postpone sales any longer, I exhibited this dispatch as a last argument; they had been putting the thing off to wait for other bids, and in order to convince them that they might as well act at once because we would pay them all that the arms were worth and avoid middle-men, I showed the dispatch to Gen. DYER; he received it and absented himself for a few minutes, stating that he must consult the Secretary of War; he came back and said that he could not sell to E. REMINGTON & SONS; this was on the 13th, between twelve and one o'clock; I was intending to take the one o'clock train to New-York; the dispatch to me, I think, was signed E. REMINGTON & SONS; I am not positive about that; it was transmitted from Ilion on a domestic blank; I went to New-York on the night of the 13th, first telegraphing one of the directors of the Company, Mr. SHEPHERD, at Ilion, to meet me at New-York; I met Mr. SHEPHERD at New-York, and consulted with him as to what course to pursue; we decided to have AUSTIN BALDWIN & Co. go on with the purchases for us; our reason for employing them was that we had already had business relations with that house; they were not known as our agents in any sense; they made foreign remittances from England for our benefit and shipped goods for us; Mr. BALDWIN came to Washington that night, and spent the day of the 15th here; I also came to Washington; he acted independently according to his own judgment in trying to procure these arms; this was without any knowledge or intimation whatever on the part of any officers of the Government; I took pains to have all movements planned so that there should be no suspicion of any connection between him and E. REMINGTON & SONS; I was afterward informed that on the application of H. BOKER & Co., who represented what was considered to be the German interest, the receiving of bids was postponed till the 18th of October; I returned to New-York on the night of the 15th, and on Monday, the 16th, I made an arrangement with SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM, who had also been known to be bidders, and interested in trying to procure these arms; they had been acting more directly in connection with the French Consul; not in our interest at any time at all, but rather against our interest; I made an arrangement with them by which they were also to act as agents in this matter, and to secure the co-operation of H. BOKER & Co., which was done on the evening of the 17th, prior to taking the train for Washington; on the morning of the 18th I saw the representative of H. BOKER & Co., Mr. FUNCKE, and he informed me that prior to his putting in his bids he would have to consult with the Prussian Minister; I left him on the corner, he going to the Prussian Minister's house, and I going to the Arlington House; FUNCKE is of the house of H. BOKER & Co.; the bids were then made, on the 18th, by H. BOKER & Co., SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM, and E. REMINGTON & SONS; we put in our bids as a blind, or whatever else you choose to call it; we had no idea of getting it, and did not expect our bid to be entertained, but we did not care to show to everybody outside what our position was, as we knew these bids would be published. The officers of the Ordnance Bureau knew nothing of the connection these other houses with us, they being large dealers in arms, the largest in New-York, and having, prior to that time, made bids, as we were informed.

Q.—Your impression was that the Ordnance Department would not suspect them as your agents? A.—Yes, they had bids in, according to my understanding, prior to that, which bids were regarded as opposed to us. Our object was two-fold: First, to take away this competition and at the same time to complete this transaction without any trouble so far as the Government was concerned; the award was not made until the 21st of October, on account of another bidder, Mr. WRIGHT, who bid higher than all of them, but who failed to pay up his twenty per cent. margin; one or two days were allowed him, and then the parties in New-York were notified by telegraph that their bids were accepted; the margins were put up on the 21st; I provided them with funds.

Q.—I understood you to say that you made the purchase of the Remington carbines on the 12th of October. A.—I am not certain what day the sale was closed; it was closed either the last thing on the 12th or the first thing on the 13th.

Q.—Can you refresh your recollection by a copy of this memorandum? (handing witness a paper.) A.—It appears from this document, which I recognize as being a copy of one written by myself, that the Remington old model carbines were purchased on the 12th, and that that purchase was independent of the purchase of the Spencer carbines; I know positively that the sale was completed prior to my getting that dispatch which I received from Ilion in relation to REMINGTON & SONS being the French agents.

Q.—Had you put up the margin that morning before you received the dispatch? A.—I think I offered it, but it was not received; I do not recollect the details about that; I know that the officer to whom I offered the margin objected to receiving it here, because he said he preferred that his chief Clerk, Mr. MCGOWAN, should receive all these things in New-York.

Q.—Please give the date of the first knowledge you had of REMINGTON & SONS being agents of the French Government? A.—This dispatch created the suspicion or the opinion on the part of the Secretary of War that REMINGTON was the agent of the French Government; I was disposed to take the benefit of the doubt at that time, and said so; I did not think they were warranted in assuming that at that time; I thought that if it was the case I should have known it in a more positive form than that; I thought that very likely there might be an authorization to buy without our being regular French agents, and I thought it was rather a stretch of interpretation to argue from that that we were French agents, never having so considered ourselves; I found since that time that there was a dispatch sent, which I never got, owing to the action of the French Consul who opposed us in our purchase and gave us considerable trouble; I found that he received a dispatch for me which conveyed that information in more direct terms, but I never received it; that dispatch, it appears, was dated on the 1st of October, and I never knew that Mr. REMINGTON was formally deputed as the agent of the French Government until he arrived in this country, which was some time after the 1st of November; the only knowledge I had was from that dispatch.

Q.—State whether prior to receiving the dispatch you offered to put up the margin for the purchase of the Remington Carbines? A.—I did. I completed that transaction before I went to the Arlington House and got that dispatch.

Q.—State whether you had any knowledge, from any source, in regard to complaints of the French Government in connection with the purchase of arms sold by the Government of the United States? A.—I have a dispatch, which I received last Saturday, from Mr. HENRY MOREAU, who is counsel for the American Embassy and Legation in Paris; I will read it to the Committee:

Dated Cable, 1871. Received at Ilion, N. Y., March 9.

To Richardson, care of Remington, Ilion, N. Y.:

SUMNER deceived when stating Committee of French National Assembly on War Contracts adopted resolution asking results of inquiry from the United States Government about sale of arms. I have been repeatedly told by the most influential members of this Committee that no resolution for such inquiry has been passed nor thought of by the Committee. Make of my declaration the use you please. (Signed,) HENRY MOREAU, Advocate, Paris.

This Mr. MOREAU is a distinguished advocate of Paris, and is the counsel of the American Legation there. He is also, as I am informed, in charge of certain important matters for our Government in reference to the *Alabama* claims. I met him when I was recently in France. I know him.

Q.—In reference to the sale of arms by the United States Government to THOMAS RICHARDSON, please state to the Committee whether he was the agent of E. REMINGTON & SONS? A.—Mr. RICHARDSON is a lawyer and business man at Ilion, N. Y., and he has never been the agent of REMINGTON & SONS except as a local attorney; I mean he had not been prior to that; at that time I was asked who Mr. RICHARDSON was, and I replied that he was Vice-President of the Remington Agricultural Company, a concern entirely independent of E. REMINGTON & SONS, and having no connection whatever with them; Mr. RICHARDSON is known as a business man there, having been Receiver of the old Ilion State Bank for years.

Q.—In your dispatch to SAMUEL REMINGTON, at Tours, on Oct. 8, the following language is used: "We have the strongest influence working for us." Be good enough to state to the Committee what you meant by those influences. A.—Owing to the dispatch which I received from Mr. REMINGTON on thursday, I wished to give him a full understanding on the situation, and in winding up my dispatch I used the language which I have given before, slightly different from that in the report. My object in that phrase was to satisfy Mr. REMINGTON that all was being done that could be done to accomplish the object. I designed it for his own use and for those to whom he might chose to communicate it. That dispatch was written in great haste in the French Consul's office, and probably if I was going to do it over again, I should never have used the language, although I considered myself at that time warranted in the use of that language; my reasons for it I can explain if required; in the first place, the character and standing of the house of REMINGTON & SONS was of some importance in pressing this matter; they were old customers of the Ordnance Bureau, and I thought that an urgent pressing demand from them for a purchase of this kind would be taken into consideration; I also knew the views of the ordnance officers; I knew that they were favorable to sales; there was no undue wrong or unlawful influence exercised anywhere, either pecuniary or military; the only consideration in my mind, aside from what I have just said, was that an agency of ours volunteered to press the matter on the attention of the Secretary of War, and to get immediate action; but that was without any monetary consideration of any kind; that was on my mind at that time; the gentleman afterward informed me that he had not been able to effect anything for us; he was not a military man, and I do not care to mention his name.

Q.—State whether any influence, pecuniary or otherwise, was used for the purpose of inducing the sale of these arms by the Government of the United States? A.—Not a dollar, and no intimation of anything of that kind from any party that I am aware of; I am very confident there was nothing of the kind; there was nothing as far as my knowledge extends; I think I should have known it if there had been.

Q.—Do you know of any officer of the United States, civil or military, being interested in the purchase of these arms? A.—No, Sir.

THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Continuation of the Testimony of Mr. Townley.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The examination of Mr. TOWNLEY, Assistant Appraiser, was resumed this afternoon by Senator HOWE and consumed most of the session of the Senate Committee on Custom-house Affairs. He explained at length the practical workings of the Appraisers' office, and gave reasons for a continuance of the present organization. He did not think there were too many officers employed. On the contrary, more could be engaged with advantage to the revenue. Senator HOWE hereupon remarked that if he were the Government there should be more. There were opportunities for pilfering goods to some extent, but the Appraisers' Department received for this a great deal more odium than it deserved. Losses could be better detected and possible smuggling prevented by thorough verification, which cannot be had without the employment of a larger force. The old question, as to what Gen. PALMER actually said MURPHY told him in reference to the man CORRIGAN, being alluded to, the witness repeated several times, at the Senator's request, his recollection of the circumstance. He said it was a disagreeable matter, and suggested the propriety of sending for the short-hand transcript made by himself at PALMER's dictation, in which the whole conversation was detailed. Mr. TOWNLEY made a very clear exposition of the affairs of his office. It is proper to state that the only complaint made against him to the Committee was by the damage broker, RICH, who rebelled against the existing regulations without cause, as was shown yesterday.

The New Cartage Regulations at New-York Approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—The new rates for the storage of goods, cartage, and other details, established by the Collector of Customs at New-York under recent instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, have been forwarded here, and received the approval of the Department. They will be returned to New-York, and go into immediate operation.

JUDGE CARDOZO'S JUSTICE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to give you additional "samples" of the judicial conduct of Justice CARDOZO. For some reason, they have escaped the scrutiny of the counsel of the Bar Association, and will, therefore, have the merit of novelty for all your readers, the Legislative Committee and others.

First sample: Perhaps two years ago, when Judge CARDOZO was holding Chambers, an order was granted attaching the property of certain persons, defendants in a suit then pending in our Supreme Court. The order of attachment was granted because it was alleged in the plaintiff's affidavit that these defendants resided in the State of New-Jersey. By virtue of this order, the Sheriff of New-York County took possession of the defendants' place of business, and gave it in charge of his subordinates. The defendants were thus held under foot by the Sheriff, who could at any moment have closed their store, and removed every article of merchandise from its shelves.

The defendants hastened to procure legal assistance, and a competent attorney was retained to appear for them. Upon inspection of the order of attachment and the affidavit of the plaintiff on which it rested, it appeared that the order was a great mistake. The defendants did not live in New-Jersey, as the plaintiff had mistakenly asserted, but in New-York.

Accordingly, the defendants prepared an affidavit setting forth minutely their names and residences even to the street and number where each lived; the fact that the Sheriff was then in actual possession of their business, and greatly injuring their trade, and would ruin it, if permitted to remain where he was; and then asked for an order directing the plaintiff to show cause why the order of attachment should not be vacated.

This affidavit was submitted to CARDOZO, at Chambers, counsel, at the same time, saying that he asked for this order instead of giving an eight days' notice of motion to the plaintiff, because if the defendants were obliged to wait so long, the Sheriff meanwhile in possession, their business would be broken up.

Well, Judge CARDOZO looked at the papers and then at the counsel of the defendants, and then he granted the order, making it returnable *sixteen days* from date. It was all in vain that the counsel protested. "We shall be ruined while waiting for the return day." "We might better have given notice of motion," &c. But to no purpose. The Judge appeared inflexible.

It then occurred to the defendants to employ another attorney, who might have the honor of the acquaintance of Judge CARDOZO. And they made a most happy choice, for a few days after, and on the *same papers*, presented by another attorney, CARDOZO modified the order already given. For 16 days, written with his own hand, he inserted 3 days, the erasure and insertion being made, of course, on the paper which had been presented to him a short time before. The numerals above given do not appear in the order, but the change of dates made by the Judge gives the same result.

I may add that the plaintiff, as soon as the modified order was served upon him, voluntarily countermanded the attachment, and himself paid all costs. This was a denial of justice—prompted by a mere caprice. The attorney who first presented the order, was likewise attorney of a litigant, then defendant in an injunction suit at that time going on before CARDOZO, in Room No. 13, in which last suit it was reported that CARDOZO had a very strong desire to see justice done the plaintiff. Explicit details of the above transaction I should be very happy to give to any of Judge CARDOZO's friends, or to the Judge himself.

Second sample: Some four years ago, there was a corporation doing business in New-York, called, "The Columbian Coast Wrecking Company." It was the wish of its stockholders that it should be dissolved. The Company was solvent, was indebted to no one, and had capital sufficient to pay perhaps forty dollars on each share of stock. So the stockholders, through their officers, voluntarily petitioned the Court for an order of dissolution of the Company, and unanimously requested that its President be appointed receiver, to close up its affairs. There was nothing for a receiver to do, except to disburse the amount of money due on each share of stock. CARDOZO was at Chambers. The wishes of the share holders in respect of the appointment of a receiver were made known to him. The President of the Company, a very respectable gentleman, offered his bond that the whole expense of liquidation, including counsel fees, receiver's fees, and all else, should not exceed $500. But CARDOZO could not heed so corrupt a suggestion—he never could be brought to appoint a former officer of a corporation its receiver, even though a solvent corporation, it really sounded in fraud, &c. So JAMES M. SWEENY, Esq., was appointed receiver. Mr. SWEENY cheerfully entered upon the discharge of this trust, and for signing a few checks disbursing the funds of the concern, received, by order of CARDOZO, the modest compensation of $5,000.

Third sample: In November, 1869, a client of mine brought suit against a friend of CARDOZO, in the Marine Court; I say a friend of CARDOZO, because such was his reputation. This action was brought against an attorney for money had and received, as the technical terms read. The cause came up for trial on Friday, the 7th inst. It was submitted to the jury, who, after a long deliberation, returned with the answer that they were unable to agree, eleven being for the plaintiff and one for the defendant. The Court thereupon assigned the cause for trial to Monday then next ensuing. But on that very morning, as my recollection now avails me, I was served with an order directing me to show cause why this suit should not be indefinitely postponed, meanwhile forbidding me to take any further steps against the defendant. CARDOZO did not grant this preliminary order, but it was returnable before the Court over which he was then presiding. The order came before CARDOZO for hearing on the 20th of January, 1870. He heard both sides and took all the papers, which I presume he carefully read. A few days afterward he made the following order:

"Now, upon motion of —— ——, Esq., (who was the defendant in the Marine Court,) EDWARD D. MCCARTHY opposing, it is hereby ordered * * * that the defendant above-named, EDWARD J. BIDDLE, and his attorneys, counsel and other representatives, take no steps whatever to recover of said —— ——, Esq., the moneys referred to in the pleadings in the action now pending in the Marine Court, and especially be prevented and prohibited from carrying on the said action against —— ——, Esq., until a certain action, now pending in the Supreme Court, wherein said BIDDLE is defendant, shall have been heard and disposed of."

The two last lines of the order I have changed to make them intelligible in their present connection. I will remark further, that the suit above referred to as pending in the Supreme Court, though more than two years have passed by, has not yet "been heard and disposed of," and may not be for one or two years to come.

Moreover, it was between different parties, involved other issues, and could in no wise have affected, nor can it affect the action then pending in the Marine Court, however it may be decided.

From that order my client appealed to the General Term of the Supreme Court; the defendant did not appear to contest the appeal. The order was reversed at once, and a few days afterward, when the Marine Court suit had been renewed, the defendant "paid up like a man."

I will not ask you to give me any more of your paper, but I will cheerfully give you additional facts if you care to take them. All the above transactions were of too trivial a character to lay before the Legislative Committee, but they may be interesting to you and to your readers. You are quite welcome to them. I do not know Judge CARDOZO, except as a Judge. I have no personal ill-will against him, except such as I cannot help feeling against a corrupt Judge. I have carefully observed his career for five years past, and sincerely believe that, unless he shall be removed from the Bench, even the name of justice will be taken from the Court where he sits. I only give the universal sentiment of the members of the Bar—those at any rate of my own age and experience, when I say that fair play is not known to him. Yours, truly,

EDWARD D. MCCARTHY.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 6, 1872.

Fire in Jersey City.

A destructive fire broke out, last evening, at No. 15 Gregory-street, Jersey City, in the building owned by JAMES and JOHN DICKSON, and occupied by them in the manufacture of marble mantels, and by APPLETON BROTHERS as a pencil-case manufactory. The flames spread rapidly to the lower story and to the adjoining building, occupied by DANIEL H. GARRETT as a manufactory of plaster castings and as a residence. APPLETON BROTHERS suffered a complete loss, failing to save any of their stock; loss $4,000, covered by $2,500 insurance. DICKSON BROTHERS lose $8,000, being about $3,000 on the building and $5,000 on stock; they are insured for more than that amount. DAVID GARRETT loses $1,000; insured.

Personal.

A. S. Devier, of Elmira, and Lieut.-Commander Rowland, of the United States Navy, are at the Hoffman House. S. B. Packard, United States Marsal, New-Orleans; Judge J. S. Spencer, of Syracuse; Congressman G. W. Scofield, of Pennsylvania, and Congressman E. Hale, of Maine, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. S. W. Waring, of Toledo; Judge J. D. Caton, of Illinois, and Hon. John F. Joy, of Detroit, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Col. J. N. Bonaparte, of Baltimore, and Senator Buckingham, of Connecticut, are at the New-York Hotel. J. C. Fulton, of Niagara Falls, and G. F. Wiltsie, of New-York, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Chief Engineer J. P. Sprague, of the United States Navy, is at Earle's Hotel. Judge W. W. Ballard, of New-York; Judge Wm. Dennison and George Gross, Esq., are at the Grand Central Hotel. Ex-Gov. N. B. Lawrence, of Rhode Island, and Alexander Carter, of England, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Schuyler, Hartley & Graham.

NO. 22 JOHN-ST., AND NO. 19 MAIDEN-LANE. WATCHES, WATCH-CHAINS, FINE JEWELRY, JEWEL-BOXES, FINE FANCY GOODS, DRESSING-CASES, RUSSIA LEATHERS AND CANVAS BAGS, AND FINE PORCELAIN WARE, AT CLOSE PRICES. JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE INVOICE OF FINE FRENCH CLOCKS. —*Advertisement.*

Removal.

GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE CO. have removed to Nos. 755 and 757 Broadway, corner of Tenth-street.—*Advertisement.*

Watch No. 30,019, stem-winder, bearing trade-mark "Wm. Alexander, Marion, N. J.," manufactured by the United States Watch Company, (GILES, WALES & Co.,) has been carried by me six months, and subjected to very severe tests in my vocation—its total variation from mean time being less than one second. GEO. W. MCDONALD, —*Advertisement.* Supt. Brooklyn Water-works.

"Head-quarters" for extracting teeth with fresh nitrous oxide gas. Dr. HASBROUCK, formerly operator at Colton dental rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 256 Broadway, corner of 23d-st.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price, 5 cents.

It contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $9; ten copies, $15; twenty copies, $25; and an extra copy to getter-up of club of ten or twenty subscribers.

I was Taken with a very Heavy Cold in November last, which settled on my lungs, and produced much inflammation. For a while I thought I would never get better, as the symptoms of consumption became more and more marked; and this, too, was the opinion of my friends. I was compelled to desist from all except Sabbath services. The only relief I obtained for my complaint I derived from the use of DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and so beneficially did this remedy act that I was soon restored, and I am now so unlike what I was that it seems to me I am almost alive from the dead. I have also found the Expectorant indispensable for the croup, which our little boy is subject to.—*Rev. Wm. S. Sawcut, New-Jersey M. E. Conference.*

Perfectly Safe in all Cases.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases of children, such as teething, wind colic, &c., is a safe, reliable and harmless remedy.

Save Fifteen Dollars.

Buy the celebrated WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE. The best in the world. Price $45. Sold on easy payments of $5 a month. Warranted for five years. A few good canvassers and agents wanted. Office and sales-room WILSON SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 707 Broadway, New-York.

Skin Diseases.

Perry's Improved Comedone and Pimple Remedy. The Skin Medicine of the age. Is warranted to cure Flesh Worms, Pimply Eruptions and Blotched Disfigurations of the Face. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. Perry, Bond-st., N. Y. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—Persons who have been taking Cod Liver Oil will be pleased to learn that Dr. WILBOR has succeeded, from directions of several professional gentlemen, in combining the pure oil and lime in such a manner that it is pleasant to the taste, and its effects in lung complaints are truly wonderful. Very many persons whose cases were pronounced hopeless, and who had taken the clear oil for a long time without marked effect, have been entirely cured by using this preparation. Be sure and get the genuine. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston. Sold by all druggists.

Furniture.—Drawings, sketches and illustrations sent on application, by mail or otherwise, for all kinds of furniture, curtains, lambrequins and other decorations. G. L. KELTY & CO., Nos. 722 and 724 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Wedding Notes, Ball Cards, Monograms, orders of dancing, silk badges. JAS. EVERDELL, 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

Wood Carpeting. Parquet Floor, No. [illegible] Broadway. An American invention, durable and economical.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs $45 to $[illegible]. New Melodeons, $50, cash, for the Hall days. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

DIED.

BULKLEY.—At Southport, Conn., March 11, FREDERICK BULKLEY. Funeral from his late residence, Wednesday, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

CANDLER.—In Brooklyn, Tuesday morning, March 12, of scarlet fever, FLAMEN BALL, eldest son of Flamen B. and Marcia Lillian Candler, aged 5 years, 7 months and 10 days. Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 211 Washington-av., on Thursday, March 14, at 12 o'clock noon. Relatives and friends are invited.

DUNBAR.—In Stratford, March 10, after an illness of two years, GEORGE C. DUNBAR, aged 45. His friends and acquaintances and those of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, March 13, at 3½ o'clock P. M., from Christ Church, Stratford.

FOSTER.—At De Soto, Mo., on the 4th inst., of pneumonia, WILLIAM BARCLAY FOSTER, in his 56th year. Interment at Pittsburg, Penn.

KENYON.—On Sunday, the 10th inst., JANET PRESTON, wife of Pardon W. Kenyon. The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 14th inst., at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 135 Van Buren-st., near Franklin-av., Brooklyn.

LANGMUIR.—At Pau, France, on the 23d February, LAURA L., wife of Rev. Gavin Langmuir and daughter of the late Cornelius Baker, of Elizabeth, N. J.

MEEKS.—March 12, GRACE IRENE, daughter of William H. and Josephine Meeks, aged 13 years and 11 days. Notice of funeral to-morrow.

OSGOOD.—In this City, on Sunday, the 10th inst., of disease of the heart, WALTER B. OSGOOD, son of Dr. J. W. D. Osgood, of Greenfield, Mass., where the funeral services will be held.

BUCKEL.—At her late residence, in Brooklyn, March 11, MARY ANN, eldest daughter of the late John E. Buckel, of Newark, N. J., aged 72. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from Trinity Church, Newark, N. J., on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

ROBERTSON.—At Bedford, Monday, March 11, BETSEY, wife of James Robertson, in the [illegible] year of her age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence on Wednesday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

SHOOK.—At Freehold, March 10, HIRAM SHOOK, in the 67th year of his age. Funeral will take place in the Reformed Church at Freehold, Thursday, March 14, at 2 P. M. All friends respectfully invited, without further notice.

TALLMAN.—On Monday evening, March 11, 1872, MARY SABLER, infant daughter of John F. and Georgiana Tallman. Funeral service will be held at the residence of her parents, No. 347 East 116th-st., at 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, 13th inst. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

PHILLIPS.—At Newark, N. J., on Monday, 11th inst., CATHARINE PHILLIPS, aged 83 years. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Wm. Phillips, No. 15 Columbia-st., on Wednesday, 13th inst., at 10 A. M.

WHITING.—On Sunday, March 10, SARAH WARREN, daughter of the late Ebenezer Whiting. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the [illegible] Church, 5th-av. and 20th-st., on Wednesday, March 13, at 11 A. M.

DEATH OF MR. JOHN R. LAWRENCE.

A special meeting of the Directors of the National Broadway Bank was held Tuesday morning, F. A. PALMER, President, in the chair. The following resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted by the meeting:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in His wise providence, to take from his family and friends our dear friend and associate, JOHN R. LAWRENCE.

Resolved, That during the many years of our business and friendly association with him, we have always recognized his many virtues, and have always found him a firm friend, a safe counselor, a prudent merchant and an honest man.

Resolved, That this bank has, by his death, been deprived of the valuable co-operation of a diligent and conscientious Director.

Resolved, That the chair heretofore occupied by him at this Board be draped in mourning for thirty days, and that the Directors of this bank, unless providentially prevented, attend the funeral of our deceased brother Director.

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the decree of our Father in Heaven, we hereby tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family, and the sorrowful assurance of his irreparable loss to them; and,

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered in full on the minutes of this bank, and a copy be sent to the family of the deceased.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA-WEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS are the only medicines needed to cure Consumption, and there are but two things to do to make the lungs heal.

First, the liver and stomach must be got into a good healthy condition, for when the lungs are wasting the whole body is wasting, and the food of a consumptive, even if he has an appetite, does not nourish the body. If the stomach and liver are loaded with slime, it lies there and takes the place of food, consequently the patient has no appetite, or very little, and the gastric juice cannot mix with the food, which lies in the stomach and spoils or sours and passes off without nourishing the system. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS act on the liver and stomach, and carry off the slime. The SEA-WEED TONIC is a very pleasant stimulant, which, if taken directly after eating, unites with the gastric juice and dissolves the food, producing good chyme and chyle; thereby, partaking freely of the PULMONIC SYRUP, the food is turned into good blood and the body begins to grow. As soon as the patient begins to gain in flesh the matter in the lungs begins to ripen, and they heal up.

This is the only way to cure consumption. No one was ever cured unless they began to gain in flesh. The second thing is, the patients must stay in a warm room until they get well. It is very important for them to prevent taking cold when the lungs are diseased. "Fresh air" and riding about are all wrong, and yet, because they are in the house, they must not remain quiet; they must walk about the room as much as the strength will permit to get up a good circulation of the blood.

To those who can afford it and are unwilling to stay in the house, I recommend a visit during the Winter months to Florida, well down in the State, where the temperature is regular, and not subject to such variations as in more northern latitudes. Palatka, Melonville and Enterprise are points I can recommend—a good hotel being kept at the former place by the Messrs. Peterman, while the accommodations and advantages of the latter places are also such as to facilitate the recovery of all who partake freely of my preparations and follow the advice I have here laid down, and which is more fully set forth in the circulars accompanying my medicines.

I am now permanently located in my new building, north-east corner of 6th and Arch sts., Philadelphia, where, on EVERY SATURDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., my son or myself can be consulted free of charge. But, for a thorough examination with the Respirometer, the charge will be $5.

SCHENCK'S RESPIROMETER detects the slightest murmur of the respiratory organs; and the operator can readily determine whether a cavity or tubercules have been formed in the lungs, and whether a patient can be cured or not. This they must expect to know if they are examined by the Respirometer.

Full directions accompany all my remedies, so that a person in any part of the world can be readily cured by a strict observance of the same.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

Price of the PULMONIC SYRUP and SEA-WEED TONIC, $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 per half dozen. MANDRAKE PILLS, 25 cents per box.

Prepared and for sale by J. H. SCHENCK & SON, North-east corner of 6th and Arch sts., Philadelphia, and by druggists and dealers generally.

JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place, New-York, wholesale agent.

MASS-MEETING OF CITIZENS

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN, THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 14, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

The Committee appointed by the citizens of Brooklyn at a public meeting held at the Academy of Music on Nov. 16, will report on THURSDAY EVENING upon the subjects intrusted to them, viz.: An examination into the frauds which had been committed upon the ballot-box at the election then just passed.

The bringing the perpetrators to trial and punishment.

The devising measures to be presented to the Legislature for enactment for future prevention of frauds.

The taking of such other steps as in their judgment seemed proper to guard the rights of the citizens of Brooklyn.

Citizens of Brooklyn, without distinction of party, are invited to be present.

Reports of the Executive, Finance, Prosecuting and Legislative Committees will be submitted, and the meeting addressed by members of the Committee.

FRANKLIN WOODRUFF, President.

R. M. WHITING, Jr., Secretary.

THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING.

IMPORTANT ART SALE!

By order of Messrs. Goupil & Co., of Paris.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS, March 13 and 14, at 7½ o'clock. At the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms, Astor-place.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE of the entire stock of FINE MODERN PAINTINGS in this country belonging to Messrs. Goupil & Co.

These paintings are now on FREE EXHIBITION at the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, until 5 o'clock THIS DAY.

The catalogue enumerates some 150 pictures, and comprises many fine and choice examples by some of the best modern artists.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & Co.

CITIZENS OF HARLEM!

SHALL HARLEM BE A WALLED TOWN?

All opposed to the building of a viaduct railroad through Harlem are requested to meet at Lincoln Hall, 125th-st., near 3d av., THIS EVENING, March 13, at 7½ o'clock. WM. H. DENNING, L. N. FULLER, E. H. BROWN, G. P. HAWES, CHAS. H. KITCHEL and others will address the meeting.

WM. H. COLWELL, President Twelfth Ward Tax-payers' Association.

WM. L. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

Pronounced by Connoisseurs "THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

It improves appetite and digestion, and it is unrivaled for its flavor.

We are directed by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS to prosecute all parties making or vending counterfeits.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, AGENTS, NEW-YORK.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, March 16, 1872, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 5½ A. M., on THURSDAY at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 7 A. M. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

Prizes cashed and information furnished. The highest rates paid all kinds of gold and silver, Government securities, &c., &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

EXTRAORDINARY DRAWING of April 4, 1872. Tickets sold by J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., AGENTS, No. 10 Wall-st., Box No. 4,685, Post-office, New-York.

PATENTS.—MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS *Scientific American*, 37 Park-row, N.Y., obtain Patents everywhere. 25 years' experience. Confidential. Send for Patent Laws and Guide to Inventors.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

EASTER CAROLS! EASTER CAROLS!

Six new Carols for Easter. By A. P. HOWARD; price 35 cents. "Christ the Lord is Risen." By HENRY WILSON; 75 cents; and the well-known and popular Easter Anthems, by THOMAS, CHAPPLE, BUTLER, LLOYD, &c. Sent post-paid by OLIVER DITSON & CO., publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

MARION HARLAND'S NEW NOVEL.

"TRUE AS STEEL."

Ready next week. G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers, New-York.

POLITICAL.

NEW-YORK, March 11, 1872.

AT A LARGE AND ENTHUSIASTIC meeting of the Ninth Ward A. R. Shaw Association LAST EVENING, at No. 75 Bank-st., a President, Vice-President, Secretary, and five delegates were elected.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The signs of the times are bright with the prospect of a new charter, and consequently a new election, principally an election for Mayor of the City of New-York.

Resolved, That this Association has for its object the election of a suitable and proper man for the office of Mayor of the City of New-York.

Resolved, That such a proper and suitable person can only come from the people, and should be a capable honest business man.

Resolved, That this Association has such a man in view, and intends to put him out in spite of parties, factions and politicians.

The meeting was addressed by several eminent speakers, strongly advocating the claims of Mr. A. R. Shaw for the nomination of Mayor.

The Association meets every MONDAY EVENING. Is closed cheering for A. R. Shaw.

GEO. VANZILE, Jr., President.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange yesterday, March 12, the attendance was large, and the result of the day's work generally satisfactory, as nearly all the real estate offered by the various auctioneers was sold, and in the main at good figures. The following is a review of the business transacted:

MULLER, WILKINS & CO., by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of ROBERTSON RODGERS, Esq., referee, sold the two four-and-a-half story marble-front buildings and lots known as Nos. 45 and 47 Exchange-place, and together renting for about $19,000 per annum, for $160,000. Purchaser, EUGENE KELLY. Also the four-story French-roof brick building, with marble trimmings and lot, on the north-west corner of Broad and South streets, known as Nos. 11 and 13 South-street, and Nos. 129 and 127 Broad-street, rented in part for $7,000, for $70,500. Purchaser, ZACHARIAH JACQUES. Also the four-story brick store and lot No. 225 Pearl-street, north-east corner of Platt-street, rented at the rate of $2,500 per year, for $20,000. Purchaser, D. G. ARNOTT. In the Court decree under which all the above pieces of property were disposed of, the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church of America was plaintiff. MULLER, WILKINS & CO. also sold three lots of land, with a three-story and basement brick building on each of the same, situate on the south side of Broome-street, between Wooster-street and South Fifth-avenue, known respectively as Nos. 399, 401 and 403 Broome-street, for $26,000 per lot. Purchaser, MARTIN BATES. In addition to the above the following property was offered by the same firm, but not sold, although the bids noted were in each instance exceeded: Premises No. 119 Laurens-street, between Spring and Prince streets, a two and one-half story brick house, with lot, 25 by 100, $20,000 bid; premises No. 69 Sixth-avenue, west side, between West Washington and Waverley places, a two-story and attic brick house, with lot, 20.2 by 80, $14,700 bid; and ten four-story and basement brick houses, with stores and lots, on the east side of Third-avenue, between One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth streets, two offered and $14,250 each bid.

JOSEPH MCGUIRE, by order of the Supreme Court, at three several sales, all under the direction of JAMES H. COLEMAN, Esq., referee, disposed of the following City property: Five-story brick tenement-house and lot No. 114 Ridge-street, sold for $22,500 to JOSEPH MOSBACK; three-story frame house and lot No. 33 Bayard-street, sold for $11,000 to ISRAEL and HINDE RUBINSTEIN; and a lot of land on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, 272 feet east of Eighth-avenue, sold for $5,700 to J. H. SULLIVAN. A lot adjoining on the west, also advertised for sale with the above, was withdrawn, a sufficient sum having been realized from the sale of the lot noted to satisfy the judgment against both. At public auction the same auctioneer also sold other City realty as follows: Three-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone house and lot No. 216 East Thirtieth-street, near Third-avenue, sold for $11,750 to JOSEPH TATE, and a four-story brick house and lot known as No. 240 East Eighty-first-street, near Third-avenue, sold for $11,150 to DANIEL BRADY. The Supreme Court sale under the direction of GEO. W. HARDIS, Esq., referee, of a house and lot on Norfolk near Delancey-street, did not take place as expected, the suit having been settled and the property withdrawn for the present from the market.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., at public auction, sold three lots on the west side of Ninth-avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, for $9,300 each, C. FRIEDENHEIGHT purchaser; two lots on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-second street, near Avenue A, for $8,000 each, JAMES HURRY purchaser; one lot on the north-east corner of Sixth-avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth-street, for $7,600, THOMAS RYAN purchaser, and five lots on the south-east corner of One Hundred and Sixth-street, and Fourth-avenue, for $1,825 each, THOMAS MULLIGAN purchaser; also one lot on the east side of First-avenue, between One Hundred and Ninth and One Hundred and Tenth streets, sold for $2,850, the purchaser being WM. M. MARTIN. Five lots on the north-east corner of One Hundred and Fifth-street and Fourth-avenue, and one lot on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-third-street, near Madison-avenue, in addition, advertised for sale, were not offered, as the owners of the property were not present. Four lots on the south-west corner of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, also advertised for sale yesterday, it was announced by Mr. BLEECKER, had been sold at private contract. A referee sale of a house and lot on Fifty-sixth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues, was adjourned by the same auctioneers until the 26th inst.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., sold at public auction a three-story and basement frame house and lot, located on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, for $7,500, the purchaser being PATRICK BURKE. Also, two building lots on the south side of One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, between the same avenues, for $3,425 each; purchaser, F. BLESSON. Also, at an executor's sale, one lot on the north side of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; sold for $2,500 to J. MEYER. No further sales were made, and the only other business transacted was a further adjournment by JAMES M. MILLER until April 9, of the legal sale, so many times heretofore postponed, of a house and lot on the north-west corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Third-street.

For today, at the Exchange, quite a number of auctions are proposed, the most important of which are the following, at which the real estate noted will be offered by the auctioneers named. By A. JOURNEAY, two houses and lots on West Sixteenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, and four houses and lots on West Eleventh-street, between the same avenues. By HUGH N. CAMP, a store and lot on Maiden-lane, between Gold and Pearl streets, and a valuable Brooklyn property. By M. A. J. LYNCH, a desirable residence on Thirty-first-street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, and by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. and JOSEPH MCGUIRE, at legal sales, lots on Sixth-avenue and Avenue A, respectively.

At private sale, WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-street, reports having recently sold five lots on the north-east corner of Eighth-avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-third-street, together with eight lots in the rear fronting on street, for $61,500; also, three lots on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, for $10,500.

Exchange Sales, Tuesday, March 12.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

2 four and a half story marble front buildings and lots, Nos. 45 and 47 Exchange-place, n. s., between Broad and William sts., lots together [illegible], sold together	$160,000
1 four-story French roof brick building and lot, n. w. corner of South and Broad sts., known as Nos. 11 and 13 South-st. and Nos. 129 and 127 Broad-st., lot 47.2x58.6x47.6x68.6	70,500
1 four-story brick store and lot, No. 225 Pearl-st., n. e. corner Platt-st., lot 18.10x59.11x28.7x66.9	20,000
1 three-story and basement brick building and lot, No. 399 Broome-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Wooster-st., lot 20.3x92.11	26,000
1 three-story and basement brick building and lot, No. 401 Broome-st., adjoining above, lot 21 x about 108	26,000
1 three-story and basement brick building and lot, No. 403 Broome-st., adjoining above, lot 21x94.11	26,000

By Joseph McGuire.

1 five-story brick tenement h. and l., No. 114 Ridge-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., lot 25x100	$22,500
1 three-story high-stoop brown-stone h. and l., No. 216 East 30th-st., n. s., 203.9 ft. e. of 3d-av., lot 18.9x98.9	11,750
1 four-story brick h. and l., No. 240 East 81st-st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of 2d-av., lot 24x73.7	11,150
1 three-story frame h. and l., No. 33 Bayard-st., between Mott and Mulberry sts., lot 25x75x22 x75	11,000
1 lot s. s. 125th-st., 272 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100.11	5,700

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

3 lots w. s. 9th-av., 25 ft. s. of 58th-st., each 25x 100, $9,300 each	$27,900
1 lot n. e. corner 6th-av. and 134th-st., 24.11x100	7,600
2 lots s. s. East 122d-st., 100 ft. w. of Avenue A, each 25x100.10, $3,000 each	6,000
5 lots s. e. corner 106th-st. and 4th-av., each 20x 100.11, $1,825 each	9,125
1 lot e. s. 1st-av., 50.10 ft. s. of 110th-st., 25x[illegible]	2,850

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

1 three-story basement house and lot, n. s. 128th-st., 305 ft. w. of 5th-av., lot 18.9x99.11	$7,500
2 lots s. s. 113th-st., [illegible] ft. w. of 5th-av., each 25x100, $3,425 each	6,850
1 lot n. s. 116th-st., 175 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x[illegible] 99	2,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A FREE REGISTER, WITH PARTICULARS of 2,000 HOUSES AND BUILDING LOTS, for sale and to let, containing City map, &c., &c.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 PINE-ST.

FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE HOUSE ON Lenox Hill, near Central Park; high-stoop, three stories and basement; all improvements; price moderate; terms easy. Inquire on premises from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M., No. 127 East 71st-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

GRIFFITH & PRENTISS, NO. 40 WALL-st., offer for sale or to let, several new and desirable houses, located in the Fifth Ward of the City of Elizabeth, and also at Oakland, between Cranford and Westfield, N. J. Building plots also for sale at each of the above places.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, brown-stone front, four stories, basement and subcellar; all modern improvements; first-class location; fronting on the Park; West 58th-st.; $5,000 cash, and the balance on bond and mortgage. Call on the owner, No. [illegible] West [illegible].

FOR SALE ON MADISON-AV. CORNER [illegible]—A first-class four-story high-stoop brick house, 25x75 feet, in perfect order and with all the modern improvements; price, $90,000; on easy terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV. (NEAR 40TH-ST.)—EXTRA width and depth dwelling; superior workmanship and exquisite taste displayed in the finish. Owner going to Europe; will sell low.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

DWELLING-HOUSE FOR SALE—THE three-story brick house, No. 114 West 11th-st., between 6th and 6th avs., with modern improvements. Apply at No. 112 same street, before 11 A. M., or after 6 P. M.

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS—VERY handsome house on 53d-st., near [illegible]-av. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

H. R. DREW & CO.
Have removed their
REAL ESTATE OFFICE
From No. 11 to
No. 155 5th-av., Glenham Hotel.

FOR SALE, ON MURRAY HILL, BEtween 5th and Madison avs., a four-story, full-width house, about 70 feet deep; one of the most elegant on the Hill; price $80,000.
ALSO,
No. 41 Park-av.; full size and perfect; price, $65,000.
Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A HOUSE FOR SALE—IN WEST 37TH-st., between 7th and 6th avs., four stories, English basement, with all the modern improvements; has just been put in complete order; possession immediately. A liberal amount can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to JOSIAH S. LEVERETT & CO., No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 59TH-ST., BETWEEN 4TH and Lexington-avs., two elegant four-story houses, parlor floor in hard wood.
Also, two strictly first-class four-story stone-front houses, on Madison-av. Apply on north-east corner of Madison-av. and 53d-st. to MR. NEWTON.

$225,000.—A DESIRABLE BLOCK of sixty-four lots, west of Central Park, above 80th-st.; terms easy. Also, plots on and near the Grand Boulevard, 59th to 155th-st.; also, on Fifth-av. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TERMS TO SUIT—Several four-story and high-stoop brown-stone houses on 51st-st., between 5th and Madison avs. Inquire of the owner, JOHN McCOOL, on the premises. No agents need apply.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY, HIGH-stoop marble-front house on 38th-st., Murray Hill (east). A real gem, in perfect order and elegantly furnished, for sale at the low price of $30,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

PARK-AV.—VERY SUBSTANTIAL, EXtra-finished double and corner residence, 37.6x75, lot 105 feet, occupying a splendid position (the best on the avenue). For sale low, by
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR ELABORATELY FINished four-story 25-feet front houses, north side 53d-st., between Madison and 5th avs.; location unsurpassed. Inquire on premises of G. J. HAMILTON & SONS, builders.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—A valuable property on Laight-st., near Canal-st. For sale at a BARGAIN. Full particulars from
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV., BETWEEN 42D AND 50TH sts.—For sale, several of the most elegant residences, including some choice extra-size corners. Full particulars of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

CORNER HOUSE AND STABLE FOR sale on 5th-av., below 42d-st.; very elegant. Price asked $200,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—VALUABLE water front, foot North 5th-st., and vacant lots to 2d-st., Brooklyn, E. D. Apply to A. G. HARMON, between 12 and 2, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR FOUR-STORY basement brown-stone and brick house, No. 85 Amity-st., with a stable in the rear. Apply to JOHN CULYER, No. 131 Thompson-st.

NO. 360 WEST 57TH-ST.—FOUR STORY brown stone, 20x50; lot 100.5; will be sold at auction by MULLER, WILKINS & CO., on THURSDAY, March 14. Can be seen from 8 to 11 A. M.

FOR SALE—A FULL-WIDTH FOUR-STORY high-stoop brick house, on 19th-st., near 5th av.
H. R. DREW & CO.,
No. 155 5th-av.; Branch Office, No. 837 6th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A PLEASANT three-story brick house, with all conveniences; together with parlor mirrors, cornices and oil-cloths. Apply between 11 and 2 o'clock at No. 312 East 20th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE EXTRA large house No. 25 Rutgers-place, 26x120; also, 19 lots in the same neighborhood. For particulars inquire at the office No. 54 Rutgers-st.

A HOUSE IN 33D-ST., NEAR LEXINGTON-AV. For sale, on easy terms. Price $11,000.
S. F. GOODING, 246 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A RARE OPportunity is offered those who wish to buy some of the most elegant and accessibly-located houses in all Brooklyn; prices and terms to suit. No. 271 Quincy-st., three-story, brick front, French roof, 20x48x28x100, 40 feet court-yard, and elegant plazza in front, contains all modern improvements; No. 283 Clermont-av., two and a half story, Philadelphia brick, brown-stone basement, stoop and trimmings, 10 rooms, lately overhauled, plumbed and decorated for owner's use, all improvements; Nos. 169, 173 and 175 Adelphi-st., three-story, high stoop, brown stone, 19½x45x128, all modern improvements. This is the choicest lot of property that has been offered for sale in some time, and we invite the attention of buyers. Immediate possession. Call and see for yourselves. Apply on the premises, or address T. FAGAN, No. 283 Clermont-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

A first-class residence, containing all modern improvements in their most perfected styles, warmed by Ellis' hot-water heating apparatus, and supplied with hot and cold water and gas throughout.

The house is nearly new, two stories besides mansard upper story, and hollow brick foundation walls, and built in the most substantial manner.

About two acres of high and beautiful ground is connected with the place, with large vegetable and flowering gardens, extensively stocked.

This delightful residence is situated in the town of Bridgeport, Conn., on high, commanding ground, having an extensive view of Long Island Sound and inland scenery, and is located on the north-west side of the most beautiful street—Washington-av—on "Golden Hill."

Any person wishing a home right in every respect, is advised to call on J. & G. A. STAPLES, No. 21 State-st., Bridgeport, Conn., or CAPERS, DAVIS & CLARK, No. 22 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO BE EXCHANGED—An elegant country-seat in Norwich, Conn., on the banks of the Thames. The mansion contains twenty-four rooms, ample closets, and all modern conveniences, stable, cold grapery, &c., &c. About ten acres of land, sloping to the river, beautifully laid out; ample shade, large evergreens, broad lawns, vegetable garden, apples, pears, and small fruits in abundance. This estate is situated three-quarters of a mile from Post-office and Court-house, amid splendid drives, and in a most desirable neighborhood. It is in every way worthy the attention of a gentleman of means and taste. Will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for desirable property in the City of New-York, or its immediate vicinity.

For views, plan of house and grounds, and full information, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—LOCUST GROVE, THE ELEgant residence of Prof. S. F. B. Morse, situated on the banks of the Hudson, two miles south of Poughkeepsie. The house is very commodious, is in excellent order throughout, and commands extensive views of the river and Highlands. The grounds comprise seventy-six acres and are beautifully laid out. There are good stables, hot and cold graperies, fruit-trees, and all the appointments for a most desirable residence. For full particulars and terms, which are very easy, apply to PIERCE & MONTGOMERY, No. 11 Pine-st.

CORNER PLOT OF EIGHTEEN AND A half acres of building land at Madison, N. J., for sale or exchange for City or Brooklyn property; high and healthy grounds, fine mansions on surrounding property, magnificent view of the Passaic Valley and surrounding country for twenty miles; fifteen minutes' ride from present depot; new depot expected near by; numerous trains daily. Principals only dealt with. Address W. DAVIDSON, 49 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A PLACE AT RYE NECK; 10 acres; cottage house, barn, grapery, young orchard, house for gardener, with horses, cows and farming utensils; 5 acres will be reserved if preferred; one mile from Mamaroneck, and one-half mile from Harrison and New-Haven Railroad. Apply to T. S. SHEPHERD, No. 365 Broadway, or D. A. GRANT, No. 570 Broadway, New-York.

A VALUABLE FARM NEAR THE VILlage of Madison; sixty-three acres of land in a high state of cultivation; large brick house, eighteen rooms, large out-buildings, fine green-house, fruit of all kinds, fine lawn; such a farm seldom in market. Also, many other farms, country-seats, village houses, building sites, &c., &c. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Real Estate Agent, Madison.

LONG BRANCH—FOR SALE—A LARGE cottage completely furnished, containing eleven bedrooms, two parlors, dining-room, butler's pantry, large kitchen and large laundry, bath, hot and cold water; situated in the best neighborhood on the bluff, between the road and the ocean; large stable, bathing-houses, &c.; size of lot, 200x320 feet. Apply to W. W. DE FOREST & CO., No. 33 South-st.

FOR SALE AT CHATHAM, N. J., ON line of Morris and Essex Railroad—Lot 50x160, situated on Summit-st., 100 feet from the corner of Washington-av., and three blocks from the depot, in a good location; several new buildings going up; price $300, part cash, balance in two years. Address S., Box No. 156 Times Office.

FOR SALE—AT CORNWALL, ON THE HUDson, a handsome country-seat of sixteen acres; view unsurpassed, grounds completely laid out, with cold grapery and green-houses, stable, barn, ice-house, &c.; house in complete order, with bowling alley and billiard-room. For particulars apply to C. M. GIGNOUX, No. 189 Broadway, between 11 and 12 daily.

ORANGE AND NEWARK, N. J.—Great variety of property for sale and exchange, furnished and unfurnished houses to rent at ORANGE, EAST ORANGE, MONTROSE, SUMMIT, BLOOMFIELD and NEWARK.
ELIZABETH.—Fifty houses for sale and rent.
GERRY & ELOTZ, No. 39 Nassau-st.

MOUNTAIN AIR—FOR SALE AT POUGHkeepsie, a new city villa, with every modern improvement, three blocks from Main-st.; churches, colleges and schools at hand. Price, $10,000; terms satisfactory. For photograph cards, &c., address Box 789 Post-office, Poughkeepsie.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND ABOUT TWO acres of land, near Mount Vernon, Westchester County; house contains nine rooms neatly finished; also a carriage-house and stable; all in good order and grounds neatly laid out; terms easy. For particulars inquire of MORRIS BROS., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—VALUAble manufacturing property, a short distance from the City; large and substantial building, fifty-horse power steam engine; directly on railroad and canal; suitable for heavy manufacturing purposes. Address W. H. B., Post-office Box No. 5,258.

AT ORANGE, MONTROSE—VERY complete French-roofed residence, furnished, over two acres, capable of subdivision; lawns, garden; near depot, excellent neighborhood, restricted. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 2 Nassau, corner Pine. THIS LOCATION SPECIALTY.

NEWPORT, R. I.—VILLA PLOTS ON INdian-av., fronting on the Atlantic Ocean, at moderate prices. For maps and particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York, or to ALFRED SMITH or EUGENE STURTEVANT, Newport, R. I.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, one hour from New-York, a large, elegant and first class country-seat, with a large water front, for sale or exchange for other property or first-class railroad bonds. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT GENEVA.
FOR SALE.

The residence of the late P. P. Pixley, situated on Main-st., in the most central and agreeable portion of the beautiful village of Geneva, N. Y.

The house is substantially built of brick, contains fourteen rooms; is large and commodious; has a fine cellar, and furnished with all the modern conveniences; stable, with outbuildings, complete.

The ground contains about two acres, with good garden, and well supplied with choice fruit, &c. The whole property is in perfect order. For particulars apply on the premises, or to G. W. FABER, No. 30 Beaver-st., or to

BLACKWELL & CO.,
No. 35 Liberty-st., New-York.

CHARMING SUBURBAN COTTAGE residence, forty-two minutes from Liberty-st.; easy and comfortable access, at about stage fares; choice of depots and double-track roads; house has twelve rooms; modern design and fittings; extra large lot, with fruit, vines, garden lawns, &c.; location desirable, and improving in value; best part of Elizabeth; seventy per cent. can remain. For particulars apply to West Elizabeth (Central Railroad) depot, close by, or address OWNER, Box 225 Post-office, New-York.

AT A SACRIFICE—OWNER A SOUTHerner, needs money; fine house and four acres at Westfield, six minutes from depot; fifty-five minutes from New-York by New-Jersey Central Railroad; all modern improvements. A. POWELL, No. 33 Park-row, Room No. 12.

FOR SALE—A FINE COUNTRY-SEAT OF about eighteen acres, at South Yonkers. The furniture, of the best kind, can be purchased with the premises. Terms easy. Apply to D. BINSSE,
Fifth-avenue Hotel.

A NUMBER OF FINE FARMS AT low agricultural rates. Also, fine country-seats for sale or exchange at and in the vicinity of Katonah and Croton Falls, in Westchester County.
PIERCE & MONTGOMERY, No. 11 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

A HOME—FLUSHING; THIRTY MINutes from 34th-st.; nine and one-half acres, four in lawn; extensive fruiteries; modern house, frescoed, inlaid floors; greenhouse, stable, hennery, &c.; must be sold. Address OWNER, Post-office Box No. 148.

AN ELEGANT PLACE OF 200 ACRES, with beautiful and costly building, in Dutchess County, New-York; $24,000; a complete gentleman's seat for the price of a farm. Full particulars from C. G. PRATT, No. 9 Nassau-st., Room No. 12.

A FINE TRUCK FARM, NEAR NEW-York. 31 acres. For sale on easy terms.
S. F. GOODING, 246 Broadway.

LONG BRANCH REAL ESTATE.—Agents in New-York. Catalogues now ready. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

A.—VERY DESIRABLE, EASILY ACcessible country houses. For sale on easy terms. $4,250, $7,500, $9,250. S. F. GOODING, 246 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD THREE OR FOUR story dwelling in the upper part of the City; any one wishing to sell very low for cash, and none others, please address E. R. W., Box No. 140 Times Office, with description, price, &c.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—ONE OR two stores, adjoining, in either Pine, Cedar or Liberty sts., between Broadway and Nassau-st. Answer, Box No. 2,973 Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

OFFICES WANTED—TWO MODERATE-sized, but handsome offices, connecting; one of them to front on Broadway preferred; situation between Maiden-lane and Leonard-st., not higher than third story, and rent not to exceed $1,000. Address Box No. 4,572 New-York Post-office.

RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A gentleman desires to rent a furnished house for the Summer months at the above place. Any person wishing to rent at a moderate price may find a good and careful tenant by addressing Box No. 4,496 Post-office.

WANTED—TO LEASE FOR A YOUNG LAdies' school, two adjoining houses eligibly situated. Address Box No. 75 Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

HOUSES TO RENT.
West 17th-st., near 5th-av., furnished.
Lexington-av., near 33d-st., furnished.
Lexington-av., near 56th-st., unfurnished.
29th-st., near Park-av., furnished.
Lexington-av., corner house, furnished.
East 38th-st., near Park-av., furnished.
East 40th-st., near Park-av., furnished.
2d-av., near 9th-st., furnished.
West 25th-st., near 5th-av., furnished.
5th-av., near 36th-st., furnished.
5th-av., near 45th-st., unfurnished.
4th-st., near 5th-av., furnished.
Clinton-place, near University-place, unfurnished.
E. G. & D. BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway.

WARD & OGDEN'S
extensive list of furnished and unfurnished houses to let on 5th-av., 14th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 23d, 31st, 34th, 36th, 39th and 42d sts., to be obtained on application at their
Office, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A COUNTRY house; handsome, large, and spacious; modern style; with four acres, abundance of choice fruits, large vegetable garden; plenty of out-buildings; situated in Monmouth County, N. J.; commands extensive water and land views; rent very reasonable. Inquire of ROSE BROTHERS, No. 182 William-st.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK.—To rent three brick villas, furnished and unfurnished; gas, water, lawns, shade trees, &c.; near ferry. Apply to HAMILTON & CO., No. 92 Front-st., or to W. A. COLLINS, No. 33 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED house and stable on 5th-av., below 23d-st.; to let to a strictly private family for three years at $7,000 per annum, taxes and insurance. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR RENT OR SALE—FURNISHED house; near depot at Orange, $600; also, one at Rockaway. Apply to S. E. BLACKWELL, No. 128 2d-av., New-York.

TO RENT FURNISHED—NO. 28 WEST 22d-st., for one or three years from May 1, 1872. Address Box No. 130 New-York Post-office.

UNFURNISHED.

THORNTON N. MOTLEY [illegible], REAL estate agent, No. 713 Broadway, offers for lease, the four-story building, No. 46 Hudson-st., five years; three years at $3,000, two years at $2,500 per annum, with taxes and repairs. House No. 125 Waverley place, has all improvements; $1,200 per annum. Store and dwelling No. 131 Waverley-place; $1,200 per annum. Store and dwelling, No. 301 Water-st., $600 per annum; possession immediately.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY next, on the banks of the Hudson, 168th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

N. B.—The occupants will sell the furniture if desired.

TO LEASE—A DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY residence on the shore, Westchester County, one hour from City by New-Haven Railroad; modern house, fourteen rooms; six acres ground, outbuildings; rent low. C. L. HARRIS & CO., No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 32.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, the five-story English-basement house, No. 46 West 19th-st. The house has every modern convenience, and is in first-rate condition. For permit to examine the house apply to E. C. LORD, No. 130 Greenwich-st.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE—ENGLISH basement five story; thirty feet front with stable, on West 24th-st., near 5th-av.; the adjoining house, 20 feet front, may also be had. Apply to S. CAREY, No. 7 Broadway.

AT YONKERS—TWELVE UNFURNISHed and eight furnished houses to let; also a number of houses and country-seats for sale. Apply to AMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS, FULL SIZE four-story house, with or without stable, situated on Washington-square, near 5th-av. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

THE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick dwelling-house, No. 147 West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., good neighborhood; rent $1,600. Apply to S. RICHARDS, Jr., No. 80 West-st.

A NUMBER OF FINE COUNTRY RESIdences to rent, in the Summer months, in Westchester County.
PIERCE & MONTGOMERY, No. 11 Pine-st.

A.—BROADWAY, CORNER 30TH-ST.—Two-story frame building, 25x30 feet, in fine repair, together with four full lots, as lease; low.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

AT TREMONT—TWO-STORY AND ATtic frame house, very near to the depot; rent $400 and taxes. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—NO. 15 HORATIO-ST.—SECOND floor and part of third, modern improvements.

NO. 337 BLEECKER-ST.—THIRD AND fourth floors, seven rooms.

NO. 20 WATTS-ST.—TWELVE ROOMS; also, stable front and rear. Apply at No. 15 Horatio-st.

NO. 474 GREENWICH-ST., NEAR Canal-st., house and store. Apply at No. 15 Horatio-st.

GROCERIES, &C.

1841. S. DAVIS, JR.'S 1841.
CELEBRATED "DIAMOND" BRAND SUGAR-CURED
HAMS,
CINCINNATI.
Sold by leading grocers in principal cities.
EDWARD READ, No. 123 Broad-st.

COAL.

IMPORTED CANNEL COAL—$13 PER ton hand-picked and delivered; send orders to importer's yard, 333 East 14th-st., near 2d-av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

E. Johnson, Auctioneer.

BY JERE. JOHNSON, JR. (Successor to Johnson & Miller,) No. 37 Nassau-st., corner Cedar-st. Real estate promptly sold and exchanged. Auction sales of stocks, furniture, merchandise, &c.

TUESDAY, March 19,
at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

POSITIVE AUCTION SALE.
By order of Dwight Webb, Esq., Executor of the estate of Jacob Worman, deceased, Valuable lot on north side of 125th-st., 175 feet west of 5th-av.

Also, SAME TIME AND PLACE,
Valuable Harlem house, situated on north side of 123th-st., 325 feet west of 5th-av.;
Desirable three-story and basement house, containing eleven rooms; all modern improvements; Nicolson pavement on street; sewer connections; terms easy.
Also, two lots on 116th-st., south side, 225 feet west of 5th-av.
Maps of above property now ready at auctioneer's office.

WEDNESDAY, March 13,
at 12 o'clock, at sales-room of Walters, Thomas & Co., No. 304 Fulton-st., Brooklyn;
Supreme Court sale of three-story brick house and four lots on President-st., 115 feet from Bond-st., Brooklyn.

THURSDAY, March 14,
at 2½ o'clock, at office of Josiah M. Whitney, Esq., Sunswick Terrace, Long Island City, Astoria:
GREAT AUCTION SALE.
Capt. JOSEPH BOUNTY'S SPLENDID PROPERTY at Long Island City, Astoria, consisting of 47 building lots, with buildings and dock and deep water front, adjoining the residence of Edwin Hoyt, Esq., and within a few hundred yards of the Government works at Hell Gate. This is a rare opportunity for capitalists or for those desiring sites for residence in full view of the East River. The property is accessible by two lines of steam-boats running every half hour from Peck-slip, also by Ninety-second-street Ferry and by Hunter's Point Horse Railroad. Terms—Seventy per cent can remain on bond and mortgage for five years. Maps now ready at Auctioneer's office, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

TUESDAY, March 19,
At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y.
HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE,
By order of
BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD COMPANY
and others, of
VALUABLE VACANT LOTS,
ON
FOURTH-AVENUE BOULEVARD,
BETWEEN
THIRTY-SIXTH, THIRTY-SEVENTH, FIFTY-FIFTH AND FIFTY-SIXTH STREETS.
FOURTH-AVENUE BOULEVARD—South-east side, entire front between 36th and 37th sts., ten lots.
THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET—South-west side, 80 feet south-east of 4th-av., three lots and one large gore.
THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET—North-east side, 80 feet south-east of 4th-av., one large gore.
FOURTH-AVENUE BOULEVARD—North-west side, between 55th and 56th sts., entire front, ten lots.
FIFTY-FIFTH-STREET—South-west side, 80 feet north-west of 4th-av., twelve lots.
FIFTY-SIXTH-STREET—North-east side, 80 feet north-west of 4th-av., eleven lots.
Terms liberal. Also,
MAGNIFICENT 9TH-AV. LOTS,
near
PROSPECT PARK.
NINTH AND PROSPECT AVENUES—South corner, four splendid lots fronting 9th-av.
PROSPECT-AVENUE—South-west side, 80 feet south-east of 9th-av., six lots.
The above lots are splendidly situated on the highest grade in the City of Brooklyn, and command the most extended views of the surrounding country for twenty miles. Terms unusually easy.
ALSO, AT SAME TIME AND PLACE,
DON'T MISTAKE THE DATE,
TUESDAY, March 19.
Don't Mistake the Place,
Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.
GREAT CASH SALE.
By order of
JOHN WHIPPLE, Esq., Trustee,
of
SPLENDID BROOKLYN LOTS.
Situated in the Twenty-first Ward, near BROADWAY, on
HALSEY AND HANCOCK STS. and SARATOGA-AV.
SARATOGA-AVENUE—East side, entire front between Halsey and Hancock streets, ten lots.
HANCOCK-STREET—South side, eighty feet east of Saratoga-avenue, eight lots and gores.
HALSEY-STREET—North side, eighty feet east of Saratoga-avenue, eight lots and gores.
The above lots are not put up for the purpose of trying the market; they are to be sold positively, absolutely, and without regard to price, to the highest bidder.
Also, at the same time and place:
VALUABLE BUSHWICK-AVENUE BOULEVARD LOTS, including three corners.
BUSHWICK-AVENUE BOULEVARD—North-east side, entire front, between Woodbine and Joy streets, eight splendid lots.
BUSHWICK-AVENUE BOULEVARD—North corner of Woodbine-street, four lots.
Terms easy. Maps at auctioneer's office.
THURSDAY, MARCH 21,
At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.
SPLENDID BROOKLYN DOCK PROPERTY ON GOWANUS CANAL.
ADMIRABLY ADAPTED FOR COAL, LUMBER, BRICK OR LIME YARDS.
Centrally situated, having a front of 100 feet on the canal, and 200 feet on Douglas-street, containing eight full city lots. This property will be positively sold on easy terms to the highest bidder.
Maps now ready at auctioneer's office.
Also, the same time and place:
GREAT MISCELLANEOUS SALE OF IMPROVED PROPERTY AND VACANT LOTS, BY ORDER OF A NON-RESIDENT LIVING IN HARTFORD, CONN.
VALUABLE VACANT LOTS ON UNION-AVENUE, NORTH SECOND AND NORTH SEVENTH STREETS, WILLIAMSBURG; CHOICE LOTS ON SIXTH-AVENUE, FIFTIETH AND FIFTY-FIRST STREETS, BROOKLYN; ALSO, DWELLINGS AND TENEMENTS ON UNION-STREET, FOURTH-AVENUE AND CHESTNUT-STREET.
No. 15 UNION-STREET—North side, between Hamilton-av. and Van Brunt-st., four-story store and dwelling.
Nos. 72, 76 AND 78 CHESTNUT-STREET—Between Central and Evergreen avs., three two-story and attic frame houses, each containing eleven rooms.
No. 653 FOURTH-AVENUE—Two-story and basement frame house.
VACANT LOTS.
SIXTH-AVENUE—East side, 50.2 feet north of 51st-st., one lot.
FIFTIETH-STREET—South side, 250 feet east of 6th-av., one lot.
FIFTY-FIRST-STREET—Rear of above, one lot.
FIFTIETH-STREET—South side, 250 feet east of 5th-av., one lot.
FIFTY-FIRST-STREET—North side, 325 feet east of 6th av., one lot.
WILLIAMSBURG LOTS.
UNION-AVENUE—West side, commencing at junction with North 5th-st., three lots.
NORTH SEVENTH-STREET—South-west side, commencing at junction of North 2d-st., thence northwest, twenty lots.
NORTH SECOND-STREET—North side, commencing at junction of North 7th-st., thence east, six lots.
For maps of above property apply to JEREMIAH JOHNSON, Jr., No. 37 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 200 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
ALSO, AT SAME TIME AND PLACE,
VALUABLE DWELLING ON PACIFIC-ST.
No. 276 PACIFIC-STREET—Near Court-st., two-story attic and basement and subcellar brick house, with a large two-story extension, main house 20x42, extension 22x15, lot 25x100 feet, substantially built; all improvements; good location for a boarding-house, being convenient to City Hall, Court-house and ferries. Terms easy; maps of auctioneer.
TUESDAY, APRIL —,
Great sale of Richmond Hill, Long Island, lots by order of trustees, under direction of Messrs. Miller, Stoutenburgh & Peckham, attorneys, No. 19 Wall-st., New-York. Particulars hereafter.

H. Henriques, Auctioneer.
BY ALLEN & BROWN—OFFICE, NO. 90 BROADWAY.
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, JOSIAH W. BROWN,
HORATIO HENRIQUES.
REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SALE.

THURSDAY, March 14,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.
Peremptory sale of five valuable lots in the Twenty-second Ward, near Grand Boulevard on 10th-av. and 66th-st.
TENTH-AVENUE—One lot east side of 10th-av., 75 feet 5 inches south of 66th-st.; size of lot, 25x100.
SIXTY-FOURTH-STREET—Four lots south side of 66th-st., 100 feet east of 10th-av., and near Grand Boulevard; size, 25x100.5 each lot.
ALSO,
Trustees' sale of valuable Fifteenth Ward property on Varick-place, or Sullivan-st.
(On account of whom it may concern.)
VARICK-PLACE, OR SULLIVAN-STREET—Three-story high-stoop brick house and lot No. 7 Varick place; size of house, 25x50; lot, 25x100, with party walls.
Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 90 Broadway.

Homer Wilkins, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF DWELLING ON 12TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH-AV. AND UNIVERSITY-PLACE.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction, on THURSDAY, March 14, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) by order of the executor of Frances Hendricks, deceased:
EAST TWELFTH-STREET.—The valuable dwelling, together with the extra large lot of ground known as No. 19 East 12th-st., north side, 380 feet east of 5th-av.; house is two stories, attic and basement, high stoop, brick, 25 by 46.4, with inclosed piazza, and has the water and gas; the lot is 25 feet front, 26.6 feet rear, 148.4 feet on the west side, 155.6 feet on the east side, be the same several dimensions more or less.
Sixty per cent. of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage.
M. M. HENDRICKS, Executor.

J. Johnson, Jr., Auctioneer.
VERY VALUABLE LOTS AT AUCTION—Important sale TUESDAY, March 19. Nine Lots, corner 9th, and Prospect avs. The Crown Point of South Brooklyn, and commanding views nowhere excelled. Near southerly entrance to and overlooking
PROSPECT PARK.
Enhancing value apparent to any visitor. Will be sold at Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, TUESDAY, March 19, at 12 o'clock. Terms unusually easy.
Maps and particulars at offices of
JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer,
No. 31 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
N. B.—Park and Vanderbilt ava., also Prospect Park and Coney Island lines of cars from Fulton and Catharine Ferries pass the property.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE.—WILL BE SOLD by the subscribers, WEDNESDAY, March 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
CEDAR AND GREENWICH STREETS—The north-east corner of Cedar-st. and Greenwich-st., with the four tenements thereon, being Nos. 139, 141, 143 Greenwich-st., and No. 127 Cedar-st., being together 88 feet 11 inches on Greenwich-st., and 74 feet 4 inches on Cedar-st.; sale peremptory; title indisputable; present rents, $3,432 per annum.
C. W. SANDFORD, WM. HIBBARD, } Executors.
No. 27 Chatham-st., New-York.

Hugh N. Camp, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, March 13, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable plot of ground having three fronts on Clinton and Hamilton avs., Brooklyn. Particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 100 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE WAREHOUSE AND WHARF PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN, ON THE EAST RIVER, BETWEEN FULTON AND WALL-ST. FERRIES, KNOWN AS THE WALL-STREET STORES, A, B, C, D AND E.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

The above property, having a front on the East River of 248 feet, and extending back to Furman-st., an average depth of 238 feet, (an area of forty city lots,) together with the warehouses, piers, bulkheads and water rights. The close proximity of this property to Wall-st., and the large extent of its water-front, with the rapidly increasing demand at this port for steam-ship facilities, renders this location one of the most valuable that has been offered in many years. The fee is absolute and entirely beyond any control of Dock Commissioners or Harbor Masters.

Seventy per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. To see the property apply on the premises.

For maps and other information apply to the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., or to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.
RECEIVER'S SALE.—THE UNDERsigned, Receiver of the Eighth National Bank, will sell at public auction, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., auctioneers, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of March, 1872, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following described property, namely: The leasehold premises, No. 650 Broadway, occupied for banking-house and other purposes; lot about 29 by 130 feet, with privilege of an alley-way in the rear, lease from Hon. Hamilton Fish running until 1855; rent $6,200 until 1879, and $6,500 until 1885, and then to be renewed for twenty-one years at six per cent. upon the appraised value of the premises, not being less than $6,500 per annum with taxes and assessments. For more full particulars reference is made to the lease, which may be seen on application to the auctioneers at their office, No. 7 Pine-st.

The plot of ground at the northeasterly corner of 56th-st. and Lexington-av., containing 100.5 feet on said avenue and 72 feet in depth, divided as five lots, and with two new brown-stone houses on the same.

The house and lot of ground on the easterly side of 4th-av., 62.5 feet north from 31st-st., being 25 feet in width by 80 feet in depth.

ALBON MAN, Receiver.
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1872.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSE AND FOUR LOTS ON THE NORTH-WEST CORNER OF 1ST-AV. AND 54TH-ST.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of executors:
FIRST-AVENUE—The four lots, together with the three-story frame house thereon, situate on the north-west corner of 1st-av. and 54th-st. The house is about 22x70 feet, has basement and subcellar, and is filled in with brick. Lots each 25.5¼x100 feet.
Maps at office of auctioneers.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON 57TH AND 58TH STS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of M. J. Waldheimer, Esq., referee:
FIFTY-SEVENTH AND FIFTY-EIGHTH STREETS—Two lots, situate on the north side of 57th-st., and two lots in the rear, on the south side of 58th-st., commencing 225 feet west of 9th-av.; each 25x100.5 feet; 57th-st. 18 100 feet wide.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY NOS. 28, 30 AND 32 GREENE-ST.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
GREENE-STREET—The three lots of land, together with the two-story and attic and three-story brick houses thereon, situate on the easterly side of Greene-st., between Grand and Canal sts., and known as Nos. 28, 30 and 32.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF DESIRABLE LOTS ON 1ST-AV. AND 105TH-ST.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executor of James Thompson, deceased:
FIRST-AVENUE—Four lots, situate on the north-west corner of 1st-av. and 105th-st.
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH-STREET—Six lots, situate on the north side of 105th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 1st-av.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.
HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 22 EAST 4TH-ST. AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
EAST FOURTH-STREET—The three-story and attic brick house and lot, situate on the north side of East 4th-st., between Lafayette-place and the Bowery, and known as No. 22. Lot 21.4x125 feet.

A. Journeay, Auctioneer—Office No. 1 Pine-st., New-York.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE DWELLINGS AND BUSINESS PROPERTY.
A. JOURNEAY will sell at auction WEDNESDAY, March 13, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the following desirable property:
WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET—Nos. 44 and 46, between 5th and 6th avs., four-story high-stoop brown-stone front houses, replete with modern improvements, each 20 by about 55 feet; lots 21x103.3 each. Possession May 1, 1872.
WEST ELEVENTH-STREET.—Nos. 111, 113, 115 and 117, between 6th and 6th avs., two, three and four story brick buildings in front, four-story brick buildings in rear; ground, 86.10x103.3. Possession May 1, 1872.
This is a valuable plot, being nearly 100 feet frontage, offering great advantages for improvement. Terms accommodating.
Maps, with further particulars, at auctioneer's office, No. 1 Pine-st.

M. A. J. Lynch, Auctioneer.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1872, AT 11 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway—East 31st-st., the very desirable three story and basement high stoop brick house and lot, No. 108 East 31st-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., in complete order, and having all the modern improvements; size 19.6x50x98.9. For maps and permits apply to the office of the auctioneer, No. 77 Cedar-st.

S. DINGEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS, WILL sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, City of New-York, Thursday, March 14, 1872, 12 o'clock M.,
NO. 33 ST. MARK'S-PLACE.
Terms easy.
The premises may be seen from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily. S. DINGEE & CO., Auctioneers, No. 52 Cedar-st., New-York.

STORES, &C, TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET.
AT MODERATE PRICES,
New and furnished to order, with use of
PASSENGER ELEVATOR,
HEATED BY STEAM,
AT NOS. 52 TO 56 BROADWAY.
BASEMENT OFFICES,
In Exchange Court and at No. 14 Broad-st., and No. 14 New-st.
Apply to GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY COMPANY, No. 52 Broadway and Exchange Court.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE—THE VERY DESIRABLE store, corner of Nassau and Spruce sts., with or without the basement; suitable for bank, banker, or for any business that requires prominence and show; also a few more offices to let in the same building. Apply to the Treasurer of the American Tract Society, No. 150 Nassau-st.

TO LET—TO BANKERS AND INSURANCE COMPANIES—The spacious, central, and well-lighted office, with directors' room, on first floor of No. 316 Broadway to let; built expressly, and formerly occupied by Merchants' Clerks Savings Bank; all complete with furniture, vaults, safes, &c. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 304 Broadway.

TO LEASE—AT NO. 207 BROADWAY, south-west corner of Fulton-st., the splendid office now occupied by the North-western Life Insurance Company, suitable for banking, insurance, &c. Apply at No. 180 Fulton-st., Room No. 10, from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.

LOFTS TO LET—LIGHT, CONVENIENT and desirable, at very low rates, in the Remington Empire Sewing Machine Company's building, No. 294 Bowery. Inquire in the store.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—A LARGE store, 26x156 feet, on Park-place, extending through to Barclay-st. PIERCE & MONTGOMERY, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS—TO LEASE for a hotel three large houses, communicating, in the immediate vicinity of Union-square; location and buildings unsurpassed. Apply at No. 51 Irving-place.

TO LET OR LEASE—FIRST FLOOR, cellar and sub-cellar of No. 15 Dey-st. Inquire of VAN WYCK & GREEN, No. 24½ Pine-st.

A DOCK PROPERTY AND BUILDING to lease. Apply at foundry, Kent-av. and Rodney-st., Williamsburg.

A LARGE STORE TO LET OR SELL—on Murray-st. S. F. GOODING, 246 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

IMITATION SPANISH LINENS, Fancy Stripes, Canvas for Bags, Burlaps, Blankets, Cloths, Cassimeres, Fur and Plush Robes.
A. LESTER & CO., No. 108 Chambers-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A BOOK-KEEPER OF SEVERAL YEARS' practice desires a situation; only a very moderate salary would be required. Address G. W. HUNT, care Thomas Hoyt & Co., No. 104 Pearl-st., New-York City.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR

Respectfully invite the attention of the trade to the largest importation of NOVELTIES IN SPRING DRESS FABRICS they have ever before offered. Their stocks of
UPHOLSTERY GOODS, WOOLENS, SILKS, HOSIERY, LINENS, AND WHITE GOODS,
Are also much larger and more complete than usual, and they are prepared to offer liberal inducements to
PACKAGE BUYERS.
N. B.—Steam elevator for the convenience of customers.
NOS. 461, 463, 465 AND 467 BROADWAY,
CORNER GRAND-ST.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE EXPERIenced, economical woman, a situation as cook in a private family; can take charge of house in the absence of a family; can give the best City references from her last place. Call at No. 126 West 31st-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, chamber-maid and laundress or fine washing by a very respectable woman; excellent laundress, French fluting, box plaiting, do up ladies' and gents' fine work in best manner; good testimonials; country or City. Apply at No. 325 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG English Protestant woman, a situation as infant's nurse; fully capable of taking the full charge of an infant from its birth; has six years' reference from last place; country preferred. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class lady's maid, lately arrived from Paris; speaks English, German and French fluently; understands hair-dressing, also dress-making; unexceptionable reference. Address A. M., Box No. 106 Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and nurse, by an experienced nurse; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth or growing children; good City testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 325 4th-av.

WANTED—BY TWO MOST RESPECTABLE Protestant girls, (sisters,) situations; one as nurse and seamstress, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; would not object to going a short distance in the country; excellent references. Call at or address No. 319 9th-av., near 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches, soups, game, boning and larding; excellent baker; best City reference. Call at No. 22 West 23d-st., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART capable girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general house-work; is a neat, industrious and economical servant; a good cook and first-class washer and ironer; highly recommended; City or country. Apply at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, COUNtry or City, by a very respectable woman and excellent cook; meats, game, soups, pastries, creams, jellies; good baker, &c.; best testimonials. Call at No. 325 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as nurse and seamstress; is competent to bring up a child from its birth; has three years' City references from last place. Can be seen at No. 126 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A place to travel as nurse with a family going to Europe, or would do light chamberwork and sew; has a Wheeler & Wilson Machine. Call all week at No. 339 1st-av., between 26th and 27th sts., in store.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PERSON, Swiss, speaking French and German, a place to take care of children or travel with a family; best City references. Apply for two days at No. 13 Cornelia-st., near 4th-st. and 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation in a private family as laundress, or to do chamber-work and fine washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 435 7th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., top floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, &c., perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; has the best City references. Apply at No. 646 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, tidy young woman as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; can be highly recommended. Call for two days at No. 411 West 32d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as chamber-maid and to assist in washing or chamber-work, and in waiting; no objection to the care of children; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of good cooking; is an excellent baker; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 309 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED
WITH THE BEST SERVANTS
IN NEW-YORK CITY,
ALL WELL RECOMMENDED.
At No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation to take care of children; best of City reference. Call at No. 213 West 17th-st., over the grocery-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, employment to go out to house-cleaning or washing. Call at No. 217 East 28th-st., Room No. 6, second floor front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waitress in a private family; has excellent City reference. Call or address in the store No. 403 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl to take care of children; first-rate at crochet and embroidery; excellent reference. Apply at No. 152 9th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS chamber-maid and seamstress; expert operator on Wheeler and Wilson's machine; best City reference. Apply at No. 217 East 25th-st.

EMPLOYERS
CAN BE SUITED IMMEDIATELY WITH
First-rate help for any capacity at WALKER'S,
No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERIcan woman as cook; will assist with washing and ironing; can give good City reference. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WELSH Protestant woman, a situation as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has good reference. Apply at 240 4th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Protestant woman; very respectable and good family cook; will assist in washing; best City reference. Call at No. 325 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as waitress in a small private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 241 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as first-class waitress or chamber-maid with a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 119 West 19th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman as good cook and baker; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has good City references. Call at No. 203 West 32d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby; best of reference; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 134 West 16th-st.

A. PELTON & CO., NO. 345 6TH-AV., BEtween 21th and 22th sts., (formerly with Bedell, 6th-av.,) supply first-class servants, Protestant and Catholic.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman, as first-class nurse in a private family. Apply at No. 215 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid and waitress; has the best of references. Call at No. 337 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class cook; best City references. Call for two days at No. 269 West 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker a few more engagements by the day or week. Call or address No. 340 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEkeeper by a middle-aged woman, or to attend upon an invalid lady; wages no objection, but for a home. Apply at No. 412 West 25th-st., until engaged; inquire for Mrs. DUNBAR.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, to get a few gentlemen's or a small family's washing at her residence, or would go out to work by the day; can give satisfactory reference. Address No. 310 East 33d-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged woman as professed cook; capable of taking charge of a house during the Summer; excellent City reference. Call or address at No. 109 West 16th-st., rear house.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; an excellent bread and pastry baker; no objection to a short distance in the country; best City reference. Call or address for two days at No. 241 3d-av., in candy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant nurse; is excellent in care of children; is willing to give her services for a comfortable home and small salary; references. Apply at No. 105 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman as cook; is willing to assist in the washing, or do housework in a small family; has the best of references. Call at No. 163 West 26th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEkeeper or companion; traveling not objected to; best City references. Apply personally for three days to E. M. F., No. 52 West 4th-st., south-east corner of Washington-square.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as laundress; can be well recommended; good City reference. Apply at No. 229 East 18th-st., between 10 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation to do chamber-work and waiting, or waiting alone; has good reference from last place. Call for two days at No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT (EPISCOpal) woman, a situation as first-class seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, embroidery, &c.; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson machine; has first-class City references. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 128 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant Swiss woman as first-class cook; understands cooking and pastry in all its branches; good references. Call at No. 116 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; no notes answered.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook, washer and ironer, in a small family, or to do general house-work. Call at, or address, for two days, No. 302 West 27th-st., over grocery, Room 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent colored girl as chamber-maid and nurse in a private family; excellent references. Apply at No. 142 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and to take care of children; willing and obliging. Apply at No. 233 East 29th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Apply at No. 323 East 31st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of refinement and capability, a position to take full charge of a gentleman's house; unexceptionable references given, if required. Address Mrs. CLARKE, Box. 140 Times Office.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS AND professional applicants, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at 303 Bowery; entrance on 1st-st. Mrs. LOWE.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL man; understands the care of horses and stock; good groom and driver; can garden, farm, milk, &c., or take charge and do the work of a gentleman's place; country or City; good references. Apply at No. 325 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN, aged twenty-five years; has excellent reference from last employer; can make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; can care horses, drive, work in garden, milk, &c. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCHman (married) as farmer and vegetable gardener; has had charge of a gentleman's place for fifteen years; understands the care of horses and cattle; is willing to work; best references. Address ARCHIBALD, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife; a respectable young couple; good reference; wife a good plain cook; man understands the milking of cows and care of team, or act as coachman if required, or work in a garden and make himself generally useful. Address M. H., No. 645 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as first-class coachman; City or country; first-class reference which will bear strict investigation. Address G. M., Box No. 87 Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable competent Scotchman as coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands his duties. Address J. C. P., Box No. 12 Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a Protestant man; will be generally useful; can give best City reference; leaving in consequence of family going to Europe. Address COACHMAN, at present employer's, 35 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Englishman as coachman and gardener or useful man; can give good references; is willing to work for moderate wages. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Canadian as coachman and gardener; is willing to make himself generally useful; can refer to last employer in this City. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN in the City or country, by a young man; perfectly understands his business; has five years' personal character. Address P. R. D., care of S. Lowry, saddler, No. 118 West 32d-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITuation as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; is steady and a careful driver; has the best City references. Address or call on EDWARD, at the private stable, No. 49 West 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man (Swede) as coachman and gardener, useful man, &c.; can milk; has three years' reference from last place, and four years' reference from place previous. Apply at 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, A SITUAtion in the City or country; understands his business thoroughly; also his wife as laundress in a private family; good City reference. Address F. Y., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a first-class Englishman who understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; good careful City driver; sober and obliging; best City references. Address C., Box No. 215 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlishman as butler or first-class waiter in a private family; good City references. Call or address T. C., No. 264 6th-av., between 19th and 19th sts., jewelry store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN married man who has got a very small family, as coachman or gardener, or take full charge of a farm; best of reference given. Call at No. 157 Rivington-st., drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent head cook; understands pastry, &c.; best of reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 210 East 26th-st., rear house.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a practical Scotchman who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Address A. DUFF, seed-store, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man, a Protestant, as porter or watchman; sober and industrious; good reference. Address H. M., Box No. 190 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN IRISHman who can give two years' reference from last place, Tarrytown, on Hudson; country preferred. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE man, as first-class coachman; understands his duties thoroughly and has unexceptionable City references. Call or address M. S., No. 40 East 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Scotchman as farmer or gardener; can give good references. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as vegetable gardener; is willing to make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable man as gardener; has good reference; understands green-house, grapes, fires, &c. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable, sober man as coachman and gardener; is married; can give good references; apply at No. 135 West 31th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELCHman as gardener, lately landed; can give good testimonials. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young man, a situation in a private family; is willing and obliging; has first-class references. Call or address J. WILSON, No. 404 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGH coachman; thoroughly understands his business; single, and a Protestant; good City reference. Address COACHMAN, No. 21 East 46th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a sober, steady man; is a good groom and steady driver; has good City reference. Call or address J. G., No. 43 West 19th-st., harness-store.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN COOK, who understands the business, a situation in the country. Call on or address COOK, 239 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman, and very best of City references. Address No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GARDENER, A situation; is a single man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, greenhouses and graperies, fruit, flowers and vegetables; the best reference, five years' from last employer. Address A. S., at the seed-store, No. 15 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTical German gardener, single man, who understands the business thoroughly, and the management of greenhouse, hot and cold grapery and vegetable garden; best references. Address F. H., gardener, Box No. 212 Times Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a Scotchman; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; eleven years' reference from last place; can furnish the highest testimonials as to ability and character. Address J. M. SMITH, Box No. 48 Tarrytown Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class gardener to take charge of a gentleman's country-seat; is married; small family; best of reference. Call on or address D. M. K., seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
FROM NEW-YORK.
CHINA ..... Wednesday, Mar. 13, 72
ABYSSINIA ..... Wednesday, Mar. 20, 72
CUBA ..... Wednesday, Mar. 27, 72
ALGERIA ..... Wednesday, April 3, 72
CALABRIA ..... Wednesday, April 10, 72
sailing following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
FROM BOSTON.
SIBERIA ..... Saturday, Mar. 9, 72
PARTHIA ..... Saturday, Mar. 16, 72
BATAVIA ..... Saturday, Mar. 23, 72
SAMARIA ..... Saturday, Mar. 30, 72
OLYMPUS ..... Saturday, April 6, 72
sailing following SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin, $80, $100 and $120, gold, according to accommodation.
Tickets to Paris, $145, gold, additional.
Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage ..... $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
Passage passes at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CHINA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 2½ P. M. on WEDNESDAY, 13th inst.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.
Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,
calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.
THE NEW DEPARTURES.
FROM GLASGOW. FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Feb. 24 ..... AUSTRALIA ..... Saturday, Mar. 16
Saturday, Mar. 2 ..... EUROPA ..... Saturday, Mar. 23
Saturday, Mar. 9 ..... IOWA ..... Saturday, Mar. 30
Saturday, Mar. 16 ..... ANGLIA ..... Saturday, April 6
And every Saturday thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, as soon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:
First cabin, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodation, $120.
Intermediate, $35; steerage, $28.
Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Company's office, No. 7 Bowling-green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF ANTWERP ..... Thursday, Mar. 14, 9 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK ..... Saturday, Mar. 16, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE ..... Thursday, Mar. 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS ..... Saturday, Mar. 23, 7 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK ..... Thursday, Mar. 28, 3 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON ..... Saturday, Mar. 30, 10 A. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
First cabin ..... $75 Steerage $30
To London ..... 80 To London 35
To Paris ..... 90 To Paris 35
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.
WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT,
From Piers No. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
ITALY, THOMPSON, Saturday, March 23, 3 P. M.
HOLLAND, BRAGG, Saturday, March 30, at 9 A. M.
SPAIN, Cot, Saturday, April 6.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $70 and $80, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $22 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
J. W. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power steam-ship every WEEK from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,
as follows:
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH ..... Mar. 13, at 4½ A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WEIKHAM ..... Mar. 20, at 7½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN ..... Mar. 27, at 2½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE ..... April 3, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE ..... April 10, 8 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FERRIER ..... April 17, at 1 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 33 Wall st.

BALTIC LLOYD
MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
(Only direct line to Russia and the Skandinavian countries.)
New-York and Stettin, calling at Christiansand and Copenhagen.
The new and elegant steam-ships of this line will sail from New-York as follows, viz.:
HUMBOLDT, March 20. THORWALDSEN, June.
FRANKLIN, April —. ERNST MORITZ ARNDT
HUMBOLDT, May —. BUDDHA.
FRANKLIN, June —. WASHINGTON, building.
Rates of passage, payable in gold:
First cabin ..... $100 First steerage $40
Second cabin ..... 70 Second steerage 30
For through freight to the principal ports of the Baltic and passage apply to
WENDT & RAMMELSBERG, Agents,
No. 40 Broadway, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND ELEGANT POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
4,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ATLANTIC ..... March 30, 9 A. M.
BALTIC ..... April 4, 4½ P. M.
OCEANIC ..... April 13, 9 A. M.
From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-room in the midst, where the motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32 currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from $1 upward.
For passage apply and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS ..... SURMONT ..... Saturday, Mar. 23
PEREIRE ..... DANEL ..... Saturday, April 6
ST. LAURENT ..... LEMAIRE ..... Saturday, April 20
WASHINGTON ..... ROUSSAN ..... Saturday, May 4
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin ..... $100 Second cabin $70
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both the English rail and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.
Steamers leave 12th and 28th each month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
March 12.—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 M., for Kingston, Aspinwall and Pacific ports, connecting at Panama with steamer CHINA, Capt. WARSAW, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and Mexican ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of March 12.
Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco April 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.
HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CLIDO (Spanish Prince, Commander), Wed., Mar. 13
CITY OF MERIDA (Tomatosen), Saturday, Mar. 23
CLEOPATRA, Phillips (Havana only), Tues., April 2
CITY OF MERIDA, Deakes ..... Friday, April 19
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 22 Broadway.

UNDERCOVER MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. R. VAN SICK, March 14.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. R. BERRIEN, (via Nassau,) March 21.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. S. COBB, March 28.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 1 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAIL.
Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's steamer MISSOURI will sail on THURSDAY, March 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 1 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THIS STEAM-SHIP
SHERIDAN (LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHESSMAN), THURSDAY, March 14, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 10 West-st.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. BERRIGAN, SATURDAY, March 16, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. M. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCHILD, SATURDAY, March 16, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 10 West-st.
LEO, Capt. DRAKSON, TUESDAY, March 19, from Pier No. 3 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 12 South-st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 200 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM ..... March 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. V. SLOCUM ..... April 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. THELINGUSUN ..... May 23
These splendid steamers sails on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.
The United States Mail Steamer TYBEE, Capt. DELASOT, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, THURSDAY, March 21, at 12 P. M., for Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City.
SPOFFORD BROS. & CO.,
No. 2 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, or the Orient, should secure a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, baggage, and custom-house; in insuring the securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. S. MOORE, Passport Agent, No. 21 Doane-st., corner of Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, held at the Court-house in the City of Brooklyn, on the 7th day of March, 1872, present Hon. Jasper W. Gilbert, Justice, ROBERT F. GETTY vs. YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—On reading and filing the petition of Richard I. Franklin, receiver in the above-entitled action, and it appearing to this Court to be necessary and proper that the property in the possession and of William F. Dixon, attorney for said receiver, it is hereby ordered and decreed that the said receiver have leave, and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay a dividend of forty (40) cents on the dollar of the debts of the said Yonkers and New-York Insurance Company, which have been ascertained and adjusted, to those persons who have exhibited their claims as creditors of said Company, as prescribed in and by section 70, article 2, chapter 1, title 4, part 3 of the Revised Statutes. And it is further ordered and decreed that a notice be published in the manner hereinafter directed, requiring all the creditors of the said Yonkers and New-York Insurance Company to exhibit their claims, and become parties to the above-entitled suit, within six months from the first publication of this order. And in default thereof that they be precluded from all benefit of the payment that decree which shall be made therein, and from any distribution which shall be made under said judgment or decree. And it is further ordered that said notice and a copy of this order be published for the space of six months in the New-York *Times* and *Commercial Advertiser*, newspapers published in the City of New-York. And it is further ordered that Charles H. Farnam, a counselor of this Court, be, and hereby is, appointed referee to take testimony in relation to the matters in this order. That such publication be made under his direction, and all such claims be exhibited to the said referee. That said referee do hear and determine all such claims as may be exhibited before him, and that said referee may report to this Court, from time to time, upon all or any matters referred to him; and that said receiver be at liberty to apply to this Court for such further directions, from time to time, as may be proper.
NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF THE YONKERS AND NEW-YORK INSURANCE COMPANY.—To all to whom it may concern: Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, Westchester County.—Robert F. Getty against Yonkers and New-York Fire Insurance Company.—Notice is hereby given that an order, of which the foregoing is a copy, has been duly made in the above-entitled action, and all creditors of said Company are required to exhibit their claims to the undersigned, at his office, No. 32 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, and to comply with the terms of said order on or before the 21 day of October, 1872. Dated New-York, March 12, 1872. CHAS. H. FARNAM, Referee.
mh13-1awsm W No. 32 Wall-street.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—ROBERT F. GETTY vs. YONKERS AND NEWTOWN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned receiver of the property and effects of the Yonkers and New-York Fire Insurance Company, in pursuance of an order of this Court made in this action, to make a dividend or distributive payment of forty (40) cents on the dollar of the debts of the said Yonkers and New-York Fire Insurance Company, payable on and after 25th day of March, 1872, to all of those creditors of the said Company who have exhibited their claims as creditors, and whose debts have been ascertained as follows: First—All the debts entitled to a preference under the laws of the United States; second—Judgments actually obtained against such corporation to the extent of the value of the real estate on which they shall respectively be liens; and third—All other creditors of said corporation, in proportion to their respective demands, without giving any preference to debts on specialties. Such payment will be made at the office of the undersigned, No. 245 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on and after the 25th day of March, 1872, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., of each day.
RICHARD I. FRANKLIN, Receiver.

SUPREME COURT.—SIMEON T. HYDE vs. The Fulton Fire Insurance Company.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Receiver of the Fulton Fire Insurance Company, pursuant to an order of this Court, will pay a dividend or distributive payment of fifteen cents on the dollar of the debts of the Fulton Fire Insurance Company, payable on and after the 23d day of March, 1872, to all of those creditors of the said Company who have exhibited their claims as creditors, and whose claims have been ascertained, as follows: First—All debts entitled to a preference under the laws of the United States. Second—Judgments actually obtained against the said company to the extent of the value of the real estate on which they shall respectively be liens, and, third, all other creditors of said company, in proportion to their respective demands, without giving any preference to debts on specialties. Such payment will be made at the office of the undersigned, No. 245 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on and after the 23d day of March, 1872, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., of each day.—Dated March, 1872.
JOHN M. FURMAN, Receiver.
LEE & ALVORD, Attorneys for Receiver.
mh5-3taw2w

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—County of Kings.—REBECCA J. MOLEAN, plaintiff, against VEDDER VAN DYCK, Christopher J. Clarke, John C. Woomer and Elizabeth his wife, William T. Newgent, Nelson C. Newgent, John Gorman and Jacob Perkins, defendants.—Summons for relief.—Com. not served.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 189 Nassau-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 4, 1872.
L. I. VAN ALLEN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Court house in the City of Brooklyn, on the 6th day of March, 1872.
L. I. VAN ALLEN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
mh13-1awsw W*

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!
HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS, of the celebrated manufacture of Waters, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly cash payments, and rent applied if purchased. A new Grand PIANO ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERELLS, No. 2 Union square, (No. 148 4th-av.)

AT HAINES BROS.,
NO. 7 UNION SQUARE,
A fine assortment of first-class PIANO-FORTES AT VERY LOW PRICES, for Cash or Installments, and ONE SECOND-HAND PIANO, very low, good as new.

RAVEN & CO. ARE SELLING THEIR NEW AND IMPROVED 7½ OCTAVE GRAND SCALE PIANOS.
Street Pianos, Second-hand Pianos, Pianos reduced prices, 149 and 151 Eastern-st., near Grand.

$250.—A NEW SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO, carved legs, iron frame, and overstrung bass, for sale cheap. New Pianos to let at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway.

STEINWAY PIANO.—SEVEN OCTAVE. Every improvement; cost $700; at a bargain; beautiful piano; only $275. J. BIDDLE, No. 12 Amity-st., near Broadway.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, 34 & 36 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

FINANCIAL.

SECOND MORTGAGE
8 PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE BONDS
OF THE
Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway,
AT 90 AND INTEREST.
From the time we first offered these Bonds they have been rapidly taken up by investors, leaving but a small amount now for sale, which at the present price we consider a very cheap and desirable security, as the road is in operation, and earning more than the interest on all its bonds. The total earnings of the Road is rapidly increasing. Over one thousand miles of new roads are now building connecting with and controlled entirely in the interest of this road, all of which will be completed at an early day.
These new roads, it is expected, will add at least fifty per cent to the net receipts of this Company.
We also buy and sell the First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the
INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN ROAD,
and those of the
PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND RAILWAY.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.
Accounts of banks, bankers and merchants received.
Four per cent. interest allowed on daily balances.
TURNER BROTHERS,
NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.

A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.
REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.
Mortgage of $450,000 on the land and Masonic hall, sq. at the corner of 6th-av. and 23d-st., New-York.
Cost of land and building when completed, $1,000,000.
Principal of bonds payable 1891. Interest seven per cent. Coupons payable semi-annually, March 15 and Sept. 15, at the office of the Union Trust Company.
FOR SALE BY
O. D. ASHLEY & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 17 NEW-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

ALL TAXES PAID,
Connecticut Valley Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds,
free of all taxes in Connecticut, and free of income tax everywhere. Road finished and running, already earning expenses and twice the interest. Full paid stock, and a limited mortgage. Price 95 and interest. We recommend them strongly.
ALLEN STEPHENS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

MIDLAND BONDS
New-York Midland R. R. 1st Mortgage.
New-York Midland R. R. 2d Mortgage Convertible.
New-Jersey Midland R. R. 1st Mortgage Guaranteed.
Montclair R. R. 1st Mortgage Guaranteed.
Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS,
12 PINE-ST.

A FEW CAREFULLY SELECTED
10 Per Cent. Bonds,
for sale by
George Opdyke & Co.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

JOHN RUSSELL & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON, AND ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS.
EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PARIS.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN all PARTS of the WORLD.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Water Commissioner of the City of St. Louis, at his office, City Hall, until 12 o'clock noon, of the 27th day of March proximo, for the purchase of
FIVE HUNDRED ST. LOUIS CITY WATER BONDS,
issued by authority of an act, "To authorize the City of St. Louis to issue and dispose of additional bonds to enable it to extend and protect its Water works," approved Feb. 2, 1872.
These bonds are for $1,000 each, to be dated April 1, 1872, having twenty years to run with interest at the rate of six per cent. payable semi-annually on the 1st day of April and October respectively, in gold coin of the United States, in the City of New-York, where the principal is also made payable in gold coin.
The net revenue derived from the Water-works is pledged by law for the redemption of the bonds now offered, both principal and interest, in the same manner as the bonds heretofore issued under the acts approved March 13, 1867, and March 30, 1868.
The Commissioner of Water Works may add any other bonds of the same series issued under the acts approved March 13, 1867, and March 30, 1868.
The Commissioner reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if in his opinion, the bids received be not satisfactory.
Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for St. Louis Water Bonds," and addressed to the Mayor.
The law authorizing the issue of the bonds, can be seen on application at the Mayor's office.
Bids may be made payable in the issue of the National Banks, or the currency of the United States.
The bonds will be delivered in the City of St. Louis to the purchasers, where bids are accepted, upon the 1st day of April, 1872, to be paid for when delivered.
Proposals must be accompanied by money or certified bank check, will be required to accompany each bid, to insure compliance with the same.
JOSEPH BROWN, Mayor.
Attest: JNO. J. FITZWILLIAM, Register.
ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE CANADA PALMA MINING COMPANY, No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, March 1, 1872.
OWNERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES for interests in mineral lands on Lake Superior, held in trust by R. E. WARD, EDWARD LEARNED, FELEG HALL, C. A. TROWBRIDGE and A. H. SIBLEY, pursuant to an indenture dated Nov. 2, 1870, are hereby notified that the said trustees having sold the Silver Islet and Woods Locations, embracing about 12,800 acres, and including Silver Islet, are prepared to distribute to the parties entitled, the entire capital stock of the Silver Mining Company of Silver Islet, in the proportion of one share for each share in the laws of the State of New-York, and in which has been transferred the said Woods Location, including Silver Islet and the mining and other property there. Such distribution to be to holders of Trustees' Certificates, at the rate of "thirty-six shares of said stock for each and every part or sixteen hundredth represented in or by any such Trustees' Certificates; such distribution to be made agreeably to such form and conditions as shall be prepared by the undersigned, of certificate-holders receiving their due proportion of said shares as aforesaid to the acts of the trustees hitherto in the discharge of their duties under said agreement of Nov. 2, 1870, and of their acceptance of the certificates conformably to the reduced quantity of the estate, and as shall also give authority to the trustees to assign and avail themselves of the Michigan charter granted them by the Government of Ontario, Canada, whereby the residue of the estate may be withdrawn from the trust, and be held, managed and transferred by such corporation, the shares thereof when issued to be distributed ratably among the certificate-holders.
The transfer of the shares now to be distributed will be made to holders of Trustees' Certificates as appears on the books of the trustees at the close of business on the 16th day of March inst., or their duly constituted attorneys, only on presentation of their said certificates and consummated compliance requirements.
The books of transfer will continue open, or be closed from the 17th to the 25th inst.
EDWARD LEARNED, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

CAYUGA LAKE RAILROAD,
State of New-York,
7 PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE
GOLD BONDS,
THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, AND ISSUED FOR $10,000 PER MILE.
This road forms the shortest and most direct route from the great anthracite and semi-bituminous coal fields of Pennsylvania into the central part of this State, and will run in connection with the New-York Central Road, which it crosses at Cayuga Bridge. Traversing, as it does, the finest and most populous agricultural district, generally known as the "GARDEN OF THE STATE," its local traffic will be large, but its greatest source of revenue will be from its coal business. The road is being rapidly built, and will be in active operation during this year. From our knowledge of this enterprise, and after the most thorough investigation, we most confidently recommend the Bonds as a safe investment. We offer, for the present, the Bonds at 90 and accrued interest in currency.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

N. Y. Midland R. R.
AND CONNECTIONS.
Income 2-3 to 1-9 more than Governments.
N. Y. and O. Midland First Mortgage,
PAR AND INTEREST.
New-Jersey Midland First Mortgage,
97½ AND INTEREST.
Syracuse and Chenango Valley First Mortgage,
98 AND INTEREST.
All of the above confidently recommended to all classes of investors. Full particulars furnished on application.
For sale by
Geo. Opdyke & Co.,
Financial and General Agents for the Companies,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

W. B. SHATTUCK & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 23 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,
DRAW SIGHT & TIME BILLS
ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
Offer for sale a limited amount of first-class Investment Securities, as follows:
CITY OF ELIZABETH, N. J., 7 PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1877 AT 94 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD BONDS, SECURED BY FIRST MORTGAGE OF ONLY $10,000 PER MILE ON OLD ROAD, PAYING REGULAR DIVIDENDS. PRICE CAPITAL STOCK, PRICE OF BONDS 87, AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, ISSUED ONLY AT THE RATE OF $12,000 PER MILE. THIS ROAD IS COMPLETED AND IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION. PRICE OF BONDS, 90 AND INTEREST.

HAY & WARNER,
BANKERS,
No. 80 Broadway and No. 5 New-st.
Transact a General Banking Business, buy and sell on commission
STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
SILAS C. HAY. WM. S. WARNER.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
Offer for sale
EVANSVILLE, HENDERSON AND NASHVILLE First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds, $10,000 per mile, on a completed road in successful operation, interest payable 1st January and July at Bank of America, New-York.
ST. LOUIS, VANDALIA AND TERRE HAUTE Seven Per Cent. Second Mortgage Bonds, guaranteed by Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad Company, in the Pennsylvania Company.
UTICA, CHENANGO AND SUSQUEHANNA VALLEY RAILROAD Six Per Cent. Stock, guaranteed by Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company.
INTERNATIONAL OCEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, Preferred Stock.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 12, 1872.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 35 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 1st day of April next. The polls will be open at 12 M., and close at 2 P. M.
Transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 16th inst. and reopened on the morning of the 2d prox.
By order of the Board,
JOHN KEELER, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the WYNOCKE IRON COMPANY will be held at the office of Mr. Stevens, Brothers, foot of 47th-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, March 20, 1872, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of trustees and the transaction of any other business that may come before the meeting.
JOHN W. STEVENS, President.

ELECTION NOTICE.—STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.—The annual election for twenty-five Directors, and three Inspectors of the next annual election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 123 Bowery, on THURSDAY, March, 14, 1872. Poll opened at 12 M. and closed at 2 P. M.
GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 48 Pine-st., corner William-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DEME SAVINGS BANK.
No. 399 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $10,512,396 10.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 11, 1872.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared to stockholders or their legal representatives, the regular Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT; also a SIX PER CENT. interest Dividend on the outstanding certificates of profits, both payable in cash on demand, free of tax; also TWO PER CENT. in certificates, being the undivided profits of the year 1871.
WM. E. FLOWERS, Secretary.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the undersigned, Receiver of the Marine Fire Insurance Company, will pay a first dividend of THIRTY-FIVE CENTS on the dollar to those creditors of said Company who have exhibited their claims as creditors, and whose said claims have been ascertained, adjusted, at his office, No. 27 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the 25th day of February, 1872, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., of each day. Dated, Feb. 21, 1872.
HENRY F. FREEMAN,
Receiver of the Market Fire Insurance Company.
STEPHEN W. GARDE, Attorney and Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AV. RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 6, 1872.
A DIVIDEND OF TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE on the Stock of this Company has been declared for the quarter ending March 31, PAYABLE AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, No. 34 NEW-ST., on the 10TH DAY OF APRIL NEXT. The TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed on the 27TH DAY OF MARCH and be REOPENED on the 11 DAY OF APRIL NEXT.
HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the American Coal Company of Allegheny County, Md., has this day declared a dividend of Three per Cent. payable in scrip on the 20th day of March next, to the stockholders of that Company, or their representatives, as registered on the books of the Company, on the evening of the 9th of March proximo. The transfer books will close on the evening of the 9th, and be reopened on the morning of the 21st of March.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1872.
M. A. MYERS, Secretary.

MILLINERY.

NOTICE.
In consequence of the death of Mme. Florentine Latour, No. 13 West 12th-st., we desire to inform our customers that the business will continue the same, under the superintendence of Mme. R. Dooley. Returning an early call, I remain respectfully yours.
FRANCES LATOUR.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AT THE NEW-YORK SALES AND STORAGE RECEPTORY,
Nos. 127, 129 and 131 4th-av., corner 22d-st.,
horses, carriages, harness, blankets, furniture, works of art, &c., taken on sale and storage. Cash advances made on same, and sold at auction or private sale.
Special trade sales for manufacturers of carriages, harness, pianos, sewing-machines, furniture, and other goods, arranged on liberal terms. Premises large and commodious, fronting 80 feet on 4th-av. and 100 feet on 22d-st.
Horses left on sale will receive good care and attention. Stabling near the premises.
S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.
WEDNESDAY, March 13, 1872,
commencing at 11 o'clock A. M.,
on the premises,
EXTENSIVE AND UNRESERVED SALE
OF
HORSES, CARRIAGES AND HARNESS, SLEIGHS, LIGHT WAGONS, BLANKETS, ROBES AND OTHER EQUIPMENTS,
being the entire contents of
TURNER'S STABLES,
Nos. 127, 129 and 131 4th-av., corner 22d-st.
All the stock and fixtures in said stables, consisting in part of elegant coachers, brougs, two-seat phaetons, light wagons, one-horse buggies, (by Wood

GOULD SURRENDERS.

The Erie Management Changed to Legal Form.

Diplomacy Averts Open War—The Gould Party Submit to Fate—Harmonious Organization of the New Board—Full Details of Yesterday's Events.

The last Erie battle resulted yesterday in a decided defeat for JAY GOULD, at least so it is regarded by those not fully cognizant of the wiles and stratagems so long observable in the management of the Erie Railway. Yesterday morning the opposing factions prepared to renew the struggle of the previous day, but active operations were stopped by a resort to diplomacy. The meeting of the new Board did not take place at the hour designated, owing to certain rumors that GOULD was disposed to treat for peace. Gen. SICKLES was the ambassador of the new Directory, and he employed some potent arguments to induce GOULD to submit, the precise nature of which can only be surmised. Suffice it to say GOULD saw that he was powerless to resist the new combination, and was overawed by their possession of a leverage which could not fail to destroy him. Of course when GOULD surrendered he did so conditionally, and succeeded in retaining a seat in the Board. When all the preliminaries were arranged GOULD proceeded to hold a meeting of the old Board, or such members of it as remained friendly to him. He then restored the position of President, the Board was reorganized on the plan adopted on Monday, and thus the change in the management was legalized. Several of the directors frankly acknowledged that the proceedings of Monday were illegal, and were only resorted to because necessary to secure the desired end. It was, indeed, a strange state of affairs, and furnished another remarkable page in the history of Erie, already so full of plot and counterplot. GOULD must have suffered sorely when he found that his opponents had adopted the tactics formerly employed by himself and FISK when they seized the reins and took possession of the Erie management in 1868, but it was poetic justice after all.

As soon as the Board of Directors had been "legally" organized, they adopted resolutions intended to place the Board squarely before the public, as earnestly in favor of reform, though the fact that GOULD voted for them as a member may depreciate their value. In every case the reformers, as the new directors were quickly styled, were loud in their assertions that they considered themselves as only holding office temporarily, and that they were not only willing, but anxious to retire when a proper election could be held by the stockholders. These gentlemen also desired it to be understood that the *coup d'état* was not made in the interest of any railroad or stock clique, but simply to rescue the Erie Road from Ring management for the benefit of the stockholders.

How far this may be true, time alone will reveal, and the assertion will naturally be received with caution by those familiar with the history of the Company. Gen. SICKLES stated yesterday that the Board would at once send a committee to Albany and inform the Legislature that they were desirous of having speedy action taken on the bills now pending, and that the new Directory would cheerfully co-operate in the movement to secure an honest election of directors by *bona fide* stockholders, who would be protected in their rights in every possible way. If this proves to be the case, then Erie may again prosper, and dividends gladden the hearts of those holding stock, so long useless and unremunerative to them. The details of the events of yesterday, as narrated by our reporters, are herewith presented, together with much interesting matter connected with the recent struggle for supremacy.

At the Erie Offices.

At daybreak yesterday morning, the Erie offices resembled a battle-ground after the struggle. The rich carpets were littered with fragments of paper, cigar-stumps and other refuse. Here and there men lay sleeping in uncomfortable positions, on the floor or in chairs, the gaslights giving the rooms a strange appearance in the early morning light struggling through the curtains and shutters. JAY GOULD was still entrenched in the President's room, the door of which had been fastened with cords, and his counsel, FIELD and SHEARMAN, occupied the room usually held by them under the old Board.

Quiet had reigned throughout the building during the hours between midnight and daylight, and both of the opposing factions had full possession of the main entrance on Twenty-third-street, the Police, under Capt. PETTY holding it for Gen. DIX, and a crowd of roughs detailed from TOMMY LYNCH's gang for Mr. GOULD. All through the long and eventful night Mr. ARCHER had been at work trying to reduce to order the different departments. One by one the chief clerks signified that they fully accepted the new order of things, and were willing to work zealously for their new superiors. The new counsel of the Board, Messrs. PORTER and MACFARLAND had also remained until late in the night discussing with Dr. ELDRIDGE, of Elmira, the one director who had remained faithful to the fallen President, on the probable basis for an amicable accommodation in the premises. Apparently the condition of affairs was unchanged, though in reality much had been done to smooth the way for an adjustment of the existing difficulty. JAY GOULD had hoped to turn out the new men as intruders, on the ground that they could not be elected as directors of the road because they owned no stock. For the stock which he had transferred to the former members of the Board to qualify them, he had secretly transferred back to his own name as soon as they resigned. Believing, therefore, that the new members had no other stock than what the old members had transferred to them, he thought he saw his way to a free fight, in the style of his late partner, JAMES FISK. But Mr. ARCHER had foreseen this, and had transferred from his own stock one share to each of the new directors, so that they were without doubt properly qualified. GOULD had trusted very much to the belief that by pressing this point he would be able to get rid of his opponents, and Mr. FIELD made the most of it. Both were therefore, greatly crestfallen when they learned how futile were their expectations. Dr. ELDRIDGE called GOULD's attention to the pressure of public opinion that had been manifested against him, beside the pressure of Wall-street and the foreign stockholders, and asked him if he considered himself strong enough to contend against all these when directed by gentlemen so able and so high in public estimation as the incoming directors? He had not been able to respond to this, and the Erie men had therefore drawn an augury of [illegible] which was not contradicted by the event.

Yet, though JAY GOULD had in his own mind resolved to make peace if the enemy would grant tolerable terms, he did not by any means cease his warlike preparations. On the outer door of the entrance was posted the following order:

NEW-YORK, March 12, 1872.

The undersigned still retains his position as the only lawful head of this Company, and is now at his post, directing its affairs.

The officers and employes are hereby directed to receive their instructions only from me or those persons acting under my written authority of this date, and are strictly forbidden to interfere with any of the business of the Erie Railway Company under authority or direction other than mine.

JAY GOULD, President.

This order or manifesto attracted very little attention, and the office employes apparently treated it with disdain. The fact of the order being communicated to Vice-President ARCHER he came in great heat and ordered his subordinates to "tear down every order and notice that Mr. GOULD put up." The directions was promptly obeyed, and the situation remained unchanged. Inspector WALLING next arrived and took command of the Police force.

At 9 o'clock, when interested parties began to arrive, the outside of the Opera-house on Twenty-third-street was occupied by skirmishing parties of roughs, who wiled away the time by snow-balling each other, and occasionally, by the purest accident, knocking off the hats of respectable passers-by. Inside the folding-doors was another gang of a similar character, who had partial charge of the entrance, admitting their own comrades freely, but insisting that every one else should send up a card, which, nine times out of ten, was not delivered. At 9 o'clock Gen. DIX arrived, and stayed about half an hour discussing matters with Mr. ARCHER. He then left for Wall-street. Shortly after his departure Col. STEBBINS came, pushed through the crowd of roughs, and went upstairs into the Board-room. By this time many of the clerks had arrived and taken their places in preparation for transacting their usual business if they could. In the room next to the President's were the Secretary, Mr. COMER, and Dr. POLLARD, one of the Road Superintendents. Mr. AMES and Mr. KINGSLAND, two other officials, were at their posts, and there were others, all of whom were fully resolved to obey the new régime in whatever it might command. In the Board-room were the assistant counsel for the Company, Messrs. Porter and McFarland; Gen. Lansing, of Buffalo, one of the new directors; Gen. McClellan, Col. H. Stebbins, Mr. James Thomson, of the law firm of Foster & Thomson, of Wall-street, engaged to assist the counsel. Besides these there were Gen. Diven, a member of the old Board of two years ago; Mr. Traverse, Mr. Lanning, of New-York; Mr. Smith, of the firm of Smith, Gould & Martin; Mr. Barlow, the counsel for the Company, Mr. Homer Ramsdell, a friendly member of the old Board who had not resigned, and others, all connected in some way with the interests involved.

The ante-chambers now began to fill very fast, and to the inquiries of the curious why business did not commence, answers were made that they were waiting for Gen. DIX. But he came about 10½ o'clock, and yet the desultory conversation still continued, and nothing was done. Reporters now flocked into the rooms, and began to take notes busily, interviewing everybody who could be supposed to know anything about the matter in hand. An artist came and sketched the rooms in which the battle of the previous day had waged. At this juncture, Mr. JOHN GRAHAM arrived on the scene, and a thousand rumors were immediately started. He had come to look after the interests of WM. M. TWEED. He had come to obtain matter to be used at the Stokes trial. He had been specially engaged by JAY GOULD. He was, under the rose, a large stockholder, and had come to protect his own interests. The truth was that Mr. GRAHAM had been engaged by the new Board to assist in the struggle of legal counsel that might take place, and to defend them from any constructive charge of burglary, or trespass, or whatever the opposite party might urge. At noon a pleasant-voiced man, with a keen, bright face, limped into the Board-room on two crutches. This was Gen. SICKLES. The members of the new Board pressed forward to welcome him, Gen. MCCLELLAN greeting him heartily. Hardly had the salutations been made on all sides than Gen. DIX knocked upon the table to obtain order, when he informed the gentlemen present that every one must leave the room except the members of the directory. The order was promptly obeyed, and the folding-doors were closed, Gen. SICKLES remaining inside. He had not been in consultation with the Board for more than ten minutes when a messenger arrived from JAY GOULD, who sent word that he desired to see Gen. SICKLES. The General immediately went to GOULD's room, and remained with him for some time.

Inside the Board-room the directors addressed themselves to framing a set of resolutions which should place them in such a position before the public that there would be no mistake about it. They were as follows:

Resolved, That public notice be given that it is the intention of this Board that the bona fide stockholders of this Company shall at all times hereafter have and be allowed to exercise their full and absolute right to control the direction of this Company, and that this Board will do all in its power to bring about such a speedy election as shall secure this result; and in view of this determination it is further

Resolved, That this Board does heartily approve of the principles embodied in the act recently reported to the Senate and Assembly of this State for the repeal of the so-called Classification act, and for other purposes, and that Messrs. PORTER and MCFARLAND, two of the counsel of this Board, be requested to proceed to Albany to urge the passage of the act.

Resolved, That the resolution of the Executive Committee passed last year, by which Mr. GOULD was authorized to issue $12,000,000 of convertible bonds, under which authority no action has been taken by Mr. GOULD, shall be and hereby is rescinded by the Board of Directors, and the Stock Exchange is notified of this decision.

Resolved, That the stock transfer-books are ordered to be closed by order of the Board of Directors.

Shortly afterward Dr. ELDRIDGE came into the ante-chambers and informed his friends confidentially that all was going well, and that in a short time JAY GOULD would probably surrender. He had no stomach for the fight, or nerve for the odium which such a fight would bring upon him, and he had therefore resolved upon yielding as gracefully as he could. This news proved quite correct, for within a few minutes Mr. JAY GOULD appeared at the end of the grand hall in company with Gen. SICKLES, Messrs. SHEARMAN and DUDLEY FIELD following them. There was a hum of excitement among the throngs gathered in the hall and the ante-chambers at the spectacle, and all saw that something important was going to happen. GOULD was at first intending to enter the Board-room by the rear entrance, opposite the safe—which, by the way, was guarded by three policemen. But Gen. SICKLES beckoned to him, and they went through the adjoining rooms, disappearing through the sliding doors of the Council Chamber, which closed immediately behind them. Superintendent KELSO shortly afterward lounged in with a very unconcerned face, and spoke a few words lightly to Capt. PETTY and one or two Sergeants who were seated in the first ante-room. In an equally unconcerned way they walked out without exciting the slightest attention, but shortly afterward policemen began to gather inside the room, by twos and threes, on the left-hand side of the hall, and about the corridor that leads to the rear entrance of the Board-room. The explanation of this manœuvre was not long in doubt.

Two men showed their faces at the entrance of the hall, and peered around sharply.

"Who's that?" said some one to Mr. KELSO.

"That's TOMMY LYNCH," replied the Superintendent.

"Who's TOMMY LYNCH?"

"You will see in a moment," said Mr. KELSO with a laugh.

As he uttered the words TOMMY LYNCH entered the hall, and shouted "Come in, boys," and immediately over one hundred roughs of the most villainous description marched into the hall, and ranged themselves in ranks four deep on the right-hand side. The policemen quietly emerged from the rooms on the other side and ranged themselves in line over against them. At the same time other policemen, in considerable strength, occupied the corridor at the head of the hall and the entrance to the ante room. The two opposing forces eyed each other grimly, and the scene was quite dramatic in its aspect, causing a few of the more timid spectators to creep out of the room. TOMMY LYNCH looked rather disconcerted at the Police display, and a by-stander said to him "What are you here for?"

"Oh," he replied, "we just want to see Mr. GOULD, after he leaves the Board-room."

It was then evident that LYNCH and his gang were acting under GOULD's orders, who probably intended, in the event of not arranging matters satisfactorily inside, to order these ruffians to drive the reformers out of the Board-room by force. But Superintendent KELSO had completely outmanœuvred LYNCH, so that it was out of GOULD's power to use his retainers, had he desired to do so. While these scenes were being enacted, Mr. GOULD made his appearance again with Vice-President ARCHER. He was going to give orders to some one to open the President's room, when the latter suggested that he should dismiss LYNCH and his friends, which he did with a very good grace. He said a few words to the leader which were inaudible to the spectators, when that worthy nodded his head, and looking round at his gang, pointed to the door. The men at once left the room and disappeared. Mr. GOULD then approached Mr. KELSO, requested him to take off whatever Police force had been put on in any part of the building at his request. That being done he superintended the opening of the President's room, and retired to bring back Gen. DIX and induct him into the chair. This was understood to be the formal recognition of the General as President. The news was then made public that, thanks to the negotiations of Gen. SICKLES, GOULD had completely surrendered. He had consented to retire from his position as President, and to remain on the Board as a director. To legalize matters he had held a formal meeting of directors in the Board-room, consisting of Mr. SHEARMAN, Dr. ELDRIDGE, Mr. ARCHER and himself, in the presence of the other directors. At this meeting all the directors elected yesterday were formally re-elected, and all the matters transacted then were formally confirmed. He then resigned, and Gen. DIX was chosen in his place.

It is understood that the present officials of the Company will not be removed, but will be retained on trial, and, if they prove competent, will be permanently engaged. At this news the employes seemed delighted, and the hand-shaking was very general. Lieut.-Col. BRAINE, of the Ninth Regiment, and Major HITCHCOCK, were among those who appeared rejoiced at the turn things had taken; and, indeed, it may be observed that generally those who had been intimate friends of Col. FISK seemed to have taken sides against Mr. GOULD. This was a matter of comment during the suspension of business which succeeded the installation of Gen. DIX. The directors took an hour's recess, which was principally occupied in telegraphing the news of the victory in all directions. At 4 o'clock they resumed their session, though no business of importance was transacted beyond Messrs. FIELD and SHEARMAN being continued as counsel for the Board in all cases which they had in hand.

Mr. Shearman's Statement.

Last evening Mr. SHEARMAN was visited by a reporter and asked to give a statement of facts concerning the late Erie trouble and its settlement. He declined making any detailed statement, but said he would answer questions, when the following dialogue ensued:

Q.—In relation to the statements made as to the position assumed by the Erie counsel, have you anything to say? A.—Of course, the counsel of the Erie Railway Company could recognize only the President and the Board of Directors meeting in pursuance of the by-laws, upon the call of the President. If the Board of Directors had met under a call of the President, in the usual way, and then there had been any differences of opinion in regard to the action of the Board, the duty of the counsel might have been more plain; as it was, the meeting of the Board was unquestionably illegal. That being the case, until a legal meeting of the Board of Directors was held, we knew no authority only the President, we having quite as many friends on the one side as on the other.

Q.—Did you regard the meeting as an illegal meeting in its original call? A.—Of course we did. From the very first, it was our duty to act as counsel for the corporation, and to persuade all parties to take such a course as would be for the real benefit of the Company. We have been so fortunate as to see such a course adopted by general consent, and the Board organized at a meeting held in a regular manner by the call of the President.

Q.—Will Mr. JAY GOULD continue to act as a director? A.—He certainly will. He was by no means anxious to continue in the Board at all. He has for some time past been desirous of retiring from the management of the road, provided he could do so with honor to himself, and with safety to the Company. His continuance as director is desired by the new Board, on account of his valuable experience in railroad affairs.

Q.—Will Mr. LANE resume his position, or remain connected with the road? A.—I understand that Mr. LANE has no desire to remain connected with the road, and have heard that he is about to appear in a new field.

Q.—Upon what basis has the settlement been made? What directly led to it? A.—Many of the gentlemen engaged in the movement in opposition to Mr. GOULD were personally friends of my own, and are not in any proper sense enemies of Mr. GOULD. When the first lull in the excitement of yesterday occurred, some gentlemen engaged in the opposition movement sent for me and assured me not only that there was nothing but professional regard for me, but also that the movement implied no personal animosity to Mr. GOULD. They only wanted a change in the administration of the road; and they wanted to know if it was not possible to negotiate a settlement between the parties, when all questions of difference might be removed, and, at the same time Mr. GOULD be relieved from the position before the public of having been removed from his office as President. I told them that there was not a doubt in my mind as to the regularity and legality of Mr. GOULD's position, and of his power, under these circumstances, with the aid of his friends among the directors still in office, to fill up all vacancies with those who were his friends, and thus secure entire control of the management; but I also told them that I had good reason to believe that Mr. GOULD was not, and had not been for some time past, anxious to continue in the management, and that I should advise him to retire, if he could do so honestly, but would never advise him to yield to real or apparent coercion in the matter. Mr. S. L. M. BARLOW met me this morning at an early hour, and we talked very frankly together upon this subject. Mr. BARLOW also had a free conference with Mr. GOULD, which resulted in the course we have taken, for we soon saw our way to a solution of the whole question. An appointment was made for a meeting between Gen. SICKLES, Mr. DUDLEY FIELD and myself, which took place before 12 o'clock, and in which Gen. SICKLES showed a very liberal spirit, and a desire to do justice to all parties. As we had nothing to ask, except an assurance of justice to the corporation, and of the adoption of such a course as should be consistent with the self-respect of Mr. GOULD, it did not take as long to agree upon the propositions to be submitted to the gentlemen claiming to form the new Board of Directors.

Q.—Where was this conference held? A.—It was held in the counselors' office, in the Erie Railway Building. No one was present but Gen. SICKLES, Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD and myself.

Q.—Is the present so-called new Board of Directors to remain intact under this settlement—was this made a condition? A.—No; it was not. It was not insisted that either of the parties should be required to recognize the validity of the rival Board. Gen. SICKLES' friends were left free to assert the legality of their own Board, and Mr. GOULD and his friends were left equally free to assert the exclusive regularity of their Board. But Mr. GOULD had no objection whatever to the gentlemen who compose the new Board, eight of whom, indeed, were already recognized by him as legal directors of the Company. He, therefore, issued a call for a meeting to be held by these eight directors, six of whom attended the meeting in the regular directors' room, Mr. GOULD presiding. Mr. GOULD then resigned his position as President, and the nine vacancies in the Board were filled by the selection of the nine friends of Gen. SICKLES, who had entered the so-called new Board. These gentlemen took their seats, and Gen. DIX was unanimously elected President by the entire Board, which was thus one of unquestionable legality.

Q.—So the question of the right of each Board reserving to itself the legal right to test the question of legality has become obsolete? A.—Entirely so. The two Boards, so to speak, have become coalesced.

Q.—Then the orders that were issued requiring the employes of the road not to obey the new officers fall to the ground? A.—There being only one set of officers claiming the obedience of the employes, there is no longer any division of authority.

Q.—Has any formal order been issued canceling the previous order? A.—I don't know of any order; I suppose there has, if it was deemed necessary.

Q.—Will the proceedings that were to take place in Court in reference to the injunction order also be abandoned? A.—Of course; those suits will discontinued, although the authority of the counsel to bring those suits has been recognized by the present Board.

Q.—Did you advise this settlement? A.—Most certainly; both Mr. FIELD and myself. Mr. FIELD took a most active part; indeed, I might say, the sole management of the negotiations.

Q.—Was anything done in relation to your resuming the position of counsel? A.—According to our view of the case, we have never been interfered with in our relation as counsel to the Company. The Messrs. FIELD have no official relation with the Company as counsel, and never had. They have only been retained in special suits. I have been the associate counsel of the Company, but not its chief counsel, for about three years past. That position I still hold and have never ceased to hold. The Board of Directors, as reorganized today under the Presidency of Gen. DIX, passed two resolutions upon this subject, one retaining the firm of the Messrs. FIELD & SHEARMAN on all suits on which it was retained in the old management, and the other retaining myself as associate counsel of the Company, Mr. S. L. M. BARLOW having been appointed senior counsel in place of Mr. FREDERICK A. LANE, who has, for several years past, occupied that position.

The members of the new Board and their counsel have expressed a desire to continue [illegible] under their management.

Mr. Barlow's Statement.

Another reporter called on S. L. M. BARLOW, Esq., at his residence in Madison-avenue, last evening, to inquire about his views in relation to the day's proceedings. Mr. BARLOW seemed quite pleased with the course of events, and stated that the story was a short one. Of course, he said, it was not expected that the differences would have been so speedily settled, or that JAY GOULD would have surrendered without showing more inclination to battle with his adversaries. The directors were in session during the greater part of the day, attending to routine matters, and their consideration was also given to the passage of some resolutions. They had seen JAY GOULD in the morning, and noticed that he wore a distressed air and looked somewhat demoralized. He had evidently been a long time without sleep, they thought. They believed it hopeless for him to try to hold out, as but three directors were in his interest, against fourteen opposed to him. Papers were being prepared by Judge PORTER, Mr. MCFARLAND, Mr. BARLOW's partner, JOHN GRAHAM and other counsel to have JAY GOULD arrested, and thus commence the legal war which was anticipated; and if this had once commenced, the gentlemen of the new Board believed that a stormy time would be the result, as both Gen. DIX and JAY GOULD would certainly try, each on his own part, to hold the reins of government. The effect on the road would be anything but beneficial. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, said Mr. BARLOW, it was announced to the Directors that Mr. GOULD would resign. This at once ended the matter. The resignation came. Mr. GOULD discharged LYNCH and his gang of roughs, and the gentlemen of the new Board dismissed the Police. After the resignation of Mr. GOULD, the directors favorable to him previously, sat with the new Board and agreed with them in their deliberations, and in the adoption of the last resolution emanating from the Board. By this arrangement, all legal proceedings on both sides are discontinued, and the matter finally settled.

Public Opinion.

The excitement roused by the Erie business has by no means subsided with the resignation of Mr. JAY GOULD from the office of President. It is true that according to the great majority of voices, justice is triumphant and reform has gained an immense victory. But there is a minority that by no means shares this opinion, and on the contrary considers the whole affair a triumph of craft and injustice. This minority cannot be disregarded, for it is composed principally of lawyers and brokers. The former affirm that the whole affair bears evident marks of collusion, and that there are many circumstances perfectly inexplicable save on that assumption. Such for example is the ready manner in which the ten got entrance into the Board-room; also the fact that the injunction was not served upon the intruders until they had perfected their organization; the fact that having that injunction, with the power granted to the President by statute of enlisting constables, the Gould men did not make constabulary of TOMMY LYNCH's crowd, and sweep the intruders into the street; that they did not use the influence over the Police which they undoubtedly had; that every body formerly attached to Col. FISK shared openly in the movement; that all Mr. GOULD's friends covertly assisted in it, even including the faithful Dr. ELDRIDGE; and that JAY GOULD resigned without any positive pressure having been brought to bear upon him. The brokers say that the affair is exceedingly fishy, and has a strong smell of the Atlantic and Great Western about it. Yet they admit that there are circumstances very difficult to explain under any hypothesis. For example, it has generally been considered that the English stockholders represented by GEORGE CROUCH were the veriest shadows that could be invented, and that the whole affair was farcical—a mere temporary dodge to outflank the genuine English claimants at Albany. Yet these peculiar claims are advanced by the firm of BISCHOFFSHEIM and GOLDSCHMIDT, who are archi-millionaires, and stand as far above the firm of HEATH and RAPHAEL as HENRY CLEWS' house over the Third-avenue Savings Bank. There is something evidently which does not meet the eye, for it is hard to see how Mr. CROUCH, quite an obscure individual, and generally known as being in the employ of FISK and GOULD, could have succeeded in inducing such men to take up the claim. No broker pretends to explain this; but some say that it is possible that a coalition has been formed between this house and HEATH and RAPHAEL, and that behind the small claim, the big one lies *perdu*. But then, Mr. CROUCH's agency can hardly be understood in such an arrangement. In fact, the whole thing is a puzzle, and nothing can be stated with certainty, except that one fact that the public need not congratulate themselves on any triumph of virtue, and need not be too sure of anything. As a shrewd business man observed to a reporter, "Don't you see that GOULD benefits by this affair, inasmuch as stock will go up, which it never would have done while he was President. He is a large holder."

In Wall-Street.

In Wall-street, yesterday, only from the very few who enjoyed the unenviable confidence of the leading Erie Ring masters, were any expressions of regret to be heard for the turn events had taken, and they were very chary in the expression of their views.

AT THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE

the usual trade topics were, yesterday, in a great measure superseded by discussions on the Erie matters. Nine-tenths of those assembled there congratulated each other on the sudden change, and thought that the great railroad, now relieved of the incubus that had so long weighed down its credit and destroyed its usefulness, would speedily rise to its proper position as one of the main arteries of New-York commerce. There was a general unanimity of opinion that no efforts of the broken Ring could avail in reinstating them in power; that the partially impeached local judiciary would be careful, at this particular crisis, in again prostituting their power to shield the dethroned Erie magnates, and that if it did attempt to do so the Legislature now in session would speedily undo their corrupt work. At the Stock Exchange all sorts of rumors in relation to the final effect of the great change were current, but even long before the fact was made public the opinion was universal that GOULD could not regain his supremacy. Great caution was nevertheless manifested by speculators, who wanted more light before venturing much in the then condition of affairs.

The American Erie Committee.

The following card has been handed in by Mr. RUEBEN MANLEY, from the American Erie Committee, for publication:

To the signers of the petitions presented to the Legislature by the American Erie Stockholders:

As the Committee have presented petitions of stockholders representing about seventeen millions of the stock of the Company, and are in communication with other stockholders representing a further amount of some four millions, they think it right to make the following short statement of their views:

They have noticed the sudden resignation of a majority of the Erie directors and the substitution of new members in their place, and that the new directors are gentlemen heretofore unknown in the reform movement of the Erie Road. The main characteristic discernible by the Committee consists in the circumstance that the majority of the new directors are officially or otherwise connected with the Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

The policy of the Committee has been developed in the bill known as the "Southmayd bill," and already reported by both Committees of the Legislature. Accordingly, they consider that any abrupt action which anticipates the deliberate action of the Legislature is premature and ill-advised with regard to the interests of the stockholders.

The Committee hope that the sudden change of administration will not prejudice the success of the bill now pending before the Legislature for the relief of the stockholders of the road.

(Signed.) WILLIAM B. CLERKE. RUEBEN MANLEY. J. D. WILLIAMS.

At the United States Courts.

It was expected that Erie would come up in some form in the United States Courts yesterday, and every one in the Federal building was on the *qui vive* for its appearance; but the day passed without sign; and with the exception of the Jumel case in the Circuit, and an Admiralty case in the District Court, business seemed almost at a standstill.

The New Erie Directors Demand the Southmayd Bill.

From the New-York Herald of yesterday.

The bill already before the Senate should also be passed, notwithstanding the change in the Erie direction. The present directors are anxious for its enactment, in order that a fair expression of the wishes of the stockholders may be had in an honest election.

Looking for Justice and Getting Arrested.

JOHN ROBINSON, seventy years of age, applied at the Yorkville Police Court, on Saturday, for a warrant for the arrest of Mr. and Mrs. KRAMER, alleging that he was badly beaten by them. He was told to come on Monday, and on that day Justice COULTER was too busy and he was requested to call yesterday. He did so, and, instead of obtaining the warrant, he was himself arrested on a charge of assault, preferred against him by the KRAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

St. Patrick's Day will be celebrated by a banquet at Delmonico's on the 18th inst., by the Knights of St. Patrick.

The skating season at Central Park has just closed. There were forty-seven days of skating during the season.

At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, Capt. AMBROSE SNOW was re-elected Pilot Commissioner.

HENRY BERGH has gone to Savannah for the benefit of his health, which has been in a precarious condition for some time past.

The dead body of a male infant was found, yesterday, in the manure heap at Thirty-seventh-street and Eleventh-avenue.

The repairs of the German hospital, rendered necessary in consequence of a fire in December last, have been nearly completed.

Certain capitalists, it is stated, propose to erect a German theatre on the corner of Third-street and Bowery, to be ready for opening next Fall.

A fire in the apartment of Miss KINNEY, on the second floor of No. [illegible] West Twenty-eighth-street, yesterday morning, caused [illegible] damage.

The German Consul-General invites the Germans in this country to participate in a subscription for a national monument of the unification of Germany.

During a quarrel at No. 526 Eighth-avenue, yesterday, SIEGMUND HUBSFELDER was cut on the head and severely injured by MICHAEL SHEEHAN, who escaped.

ALEX. NEITER, aged forty, of No. 296 Seventh-avenue, was stabbed in the breast by an unknown boy during a freeze in the hallway of his residence, yesterday.

Officer JOHN HORSMAN, of the Twenty-first Precinct Police, died suddenly, yesterday, at the East Thirty-fifth-street Police Station, from disease of the heart.

The fall of snow yesterday morning caused considerable delay to the street-cars and ferry-boats. The weather cleared up about noon and traffic was resumed as usual.

DANIEL MCSHERRY, aged sixty, of No. 211 East Thirty-eighth-street, was bitten by a mad dog, yesterday. He was attended by Police Surgeon PARDU, and taken home.

MARGARET JACKSON, a widow, forty years of age, was burned to death, yesterday afternoon, by her clothes taking fire from a stove in her apartments at No. 18 Bethune-street.

The ferry-boat *Westfield*, which was seized on Monday, resumed its regular trips yesterday under charge of the Sheriff, who did not desire to inconvenience the public by its detention.

JOHN H. LYNCH sold several cargoes of herrings intrusted to him by N. W. MCKINNEY, and, as alleged, kept the price of them, $1,600. Justice COX, yesterday, held him for examination.

The sale of the entire stock of fine modern paintings in this country belonging to GOUPIL & Co., takes place this evening and to-morrow evening at the Clinton Hall salesroom, Astor-place.

LIZZIE WIEDCKE had FERDINAND WIEMAN arrested yesterday for seduction. WIEMAN settled the suit by marrying LIZZIE in the Sheriff's office. Alderman COMAN performed the ceremony.

MATTHEW CASSIDY, a hackman, forty years of age, residing at No. 239 East Twenty-fifth-street, was severely injured yesterday by being caught between the cars at the New-Haven Depot.

Mayor HALL yesterday signed warrants for payment to the following charitable institutions: Protestant Episcopal Public School, No. 467 Eighth-avenue, $560; Dover-street Free School, $763.

MARY CONEY, a gypsy who obtained $45 from Mrs. PAULINE MARTIN, of 1,229½ Broadway, on pretence of curing her of the dropsy by a charm, was held by Justice COX, yesterday, in $500 bail to answer.

MATTHEW LOCKETT, aged thirty, attempted to commit suicide, yesterday afternoon, by shooting himself in the mouth with a pistol, at No. 5 Morris-street. He was taken to the Park Hospital. No cause is assigned for the rash act.

In the Jumel case yesterday several witnesses were examined, and gave rebuttal evidence, but nothing of any public interest transpired. Today the evidence will be concluded, and Mr. CARTER will probably sum up for the defense.

Last night JOHN J. MCCOY, aged seventeen, of No. 89, and JAMES HEALY, aged fourteen, of No. 113 Henry-street, became engaged in a quarrel. HEALY stabbed MCCOY in the chin with a pocket-knife, inflicting a severe wound. HEALY escaped.

In the case of HARRIETT MARTIN, who committed suicide at No. 36 Oak-street, on Saturday night last, by taking morphine, the Coroner's Jury yesterday censured THOS. LATHAM, druggist, for selling the morphine without a physician's prescription.

In the case of EDWIN GREEN, the bookkeeper of the alleged bogus firm of LEE S. DUBS & Co., late of No. 92 Broadway, the facts of which have been already published in the TIMES, Judge CARDOZO yesterday denied a motion for the prisoner's discharge.

A quarrel occurred yesterday in the lager beer saloon, No. 66 Cannon-street, between WM. GIBSON, of No. 37 Columbia-street, and HENRY REILLY, of No. 345 Madison-street, when GIBSON stabbed REILLY in the stomach with a pocket-knife. GIBSON was arrested.

The steam-engine indicator, and the use of steam power on canals, will form the topics of discussion before the Society of Practical Engineering this (Wednesday) evening. The meetings, which are open to the public without charge, are held in the Geographical Rooms, Cooper Union.

The German Reform organizations of the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Assembly Districts held meetings last evening. Reports were received from the delegates to the Central Reform Committee, the proceedings of which have appeared in the TIMES, and some additional members were enrolled.

The steam-boat *City of Boston*, Capt. WILLIAMS, from Norwich for New-York, came in collision with an unknown schooner in the Sound, about 4 o'clock yesterday morning. She was struck on the port side, forward of the wheel-house, carrying away her guard for about twenty feet, and tearing off her upper deck for about the same distance.

In the case of KROHNE vs. JACOB AARON HEIMER, to recover loss sustained by the former in having been bondsman for the latter in the matter of a seizure of liquors belonging to HEIMER, by the Government of the United States, plaintiff recovered a verdict, yesterday, of $6,634 80. The case was tried before Judge BARRETT and a jury in the Supreme Court.

The National Camp of the Protective Sons of America commenced its semi-annual session yesterday, the officers present being J. K. HELMS, National President; H. H. Holl, Vice-President; H. E. C. Judson, Master of F. and C.; H. J. Stages, Secretary; L. H. Quay, Treasurer; M. Coachman, Inspector; Mr. Miller, Sergeant-at-Arms, and Rev. H. A. Buris, Chaplain.

BROOKLYN.

In the Supreme Court, Special Term, before Justice PRATT, yesterday, a decision was rendered in the suit of WM. A. COIT to vacate an assessment for repaving Atlantic-avenue, requiring that the assessment be reduced, but denying the petition to vacate it entirely.

The suit of Mrs. PEMETTE CHENEVIERE, widow of Prof. MARC CHENEVIERE, killed in the *Westfield* explosion, against the Staten Island Railroad Company, was continued yesterday. The testimony for the plaintiff was concluded and the defense commenced. The case differs but little from the Madden case just decided against the Company.

PATRICK KEENAN, a well-known member of the Democratic General Committee and the Mayor's messenger, was yesterday placed on trial in the Court of Sessions charged with having forged the names of CHARLES GIBNEY and PETER FOGERTY, as sureties for ANDREW McKEAN, contractor for removing ashes and garbage. Case adjourned.

LONG ISLAND.

Yesterday afternoon the barn of WILLIAM MEYERS, at Breslau, was burned, together with a horse and wagon. Loss, $1,500.

The venerable Rev. Dr. WM. B. SPRAGUE, for over forty years pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Albany, is now a resident of Flushing.

The supposed murder of Mrs. TAYLOR on board a canal-boat, was the subject of examination before Recorder PARCELLS, at Long Island City, yesterday, but no new facts were elicited.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A reform meeting was held at Tremont, last night, to urge upon the Legislature the passage of such measures as will tend to prevent the further spread of corruption in the conduct of township officers. A committee was appointed to investigate the matter and to report to a future meeting.

NEW-JERSEY.

Mr. C. C. TEELHASE has been chosen President of the Newark Union League for the ensuing year.

The new rooms of the State Temperance Alliance, on Broad-street, Newark, were yesterday formally opened.

Mr. WILLIAM ANDERSON lectured on Marriage, in the Union-street Methodist Episcopal Church, Newark, last night.

The report of the Medical Board of St. Michael's Hospital, Newark, for the last year, shows that 550 patients have been under treatment, and that there have been 69 deaths.

JOHN REYNOLDS, confined in Essex County Jail on a charge of having been accessory to the death of MICHAEL RHEINHOLD, some weeks ago, has been taken ill with the small-pox, and was yesterday removed to the Alms-house Hospital.

The following prisoners have been sentenced to the State Prison from the Essex County Court: JOHN WARREN, JOHN MCDONALD and WILLIAM QUAIL, for assault, four years each; GEORGE CUNNINGHAM, larceny, one year; JOHN LABADGU, larceny, two years; and TERENCE O'DONNELL, assault, one year.

A Lady in Male Attire Visits a Theatre, Disturbs the Audience, is Arrested, and Released.

Mrs. BESSIE ROSS, a widow, residing at No. 209 Fifth-avenue, where she keeps an aristocratic boarding-house, dressed up on Monday afternoon in a suit of her deceased husband's clothes and, accompanied by two lady acquaintances, walked to Wood's Museum. The disguise was so bad that every person saw through it, and soon the romantic young widow became the object of much attention from the audience, and created quite a sensation. Mr. LILLIENTHAL, the manager, had her arrested by Sergt. HUTCHINGS, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, on a charge of disorderly conduct, and she was taken to the Station-house and held on the charge, but was not locked up. Mr. LILLIENTHAL went back, believing that everything would be right. Capt. BURDEN was present at the time she was brought in, and ordered that the charge be entertained against her and marked on the blotter by Sergt. MULLEN, who was in charge. Mrs. ROSS requested that her friend "HANK" SMITH, (Police Commissioner,) would be sent for, and said that she would not for $500 be locked up or have her name in the newspapers in connection with the escapade. Whether Mr. SMITH visited the Station-house or not does not appear; but after being about an hour in custody the prisoner was discharged by Capt. BURDEN, who ordered that her name should not be put on the return of prisoners arrested. On the return from the Twenty-ninth Precinct sent to Jefferson Market yesterday, Mrs. ROSS' name did not appear, neither did the lady herself go to Court.

Meeting of the Committee of Seventy—Unabated Interest in the Charter.

The Committee of Seventy met last evening. Hon. EDWARD SALOMON, Chairman of the Committee on Legislation, made a report of the several hearings given the friends and foes of the charter by the Committee on Cities and Villages of the Senate, and informed his associates that the chief, in fact the whole, opposition to the passage of the charter came from those who desired to retain in power the gentlemen who were chosen to the Board of Aldermen at the last election, and the chiefs of the several departments, together with their subordinates. Gov. SALOMON also told the Committee of possible amendments to the charter that had been talked of, but did not know that they would be reported by the Senate Committee on Cities, or whether those urging them would prefer to have them considered by the Senate in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. JAMES M. BROWN then read a letter from Hon. JOHN WHEELER, chairman of the Special Albany Committee, and later in the evening Gov. SALOMON read a telegram from the same gentlemen, in both of which the Committee were urged to show, by their presence in Albany the remainder of this week, that they took the same interest in the passage of the charter by the Senate, as was manifested by the Committee when the great reform measure was pending in the Assembly.

Mr. SIMON STERN advocated the great need for such a representation in Albany until the charter was passed.

Mr. JOSEPH BLUMENTHAL made a short address of similar import.

Addresses were likewise made by Hon. Edwards Pierrepont and Messrs. John D. McKenzie, George W. Lane, Roswell D. Hatch, Wm. H. Neilson, Washington R. Vermilye, and others.

The roll was then called for members to go to Albany, and this week it is probable that those delegated to go to Albany will be strengthened by the well-known citizens, Messrs. Jacob D. Vermilye, Henry Clews, C. E. Detmold, (who, by the way, has resided longer in this city than any other citizen born in Germany, having come to this city in 1826,) Dr. E. Krackowitzer, Robert Hoe, George W. Lane, Roswell D. Hatch, James M. Halsted, Henry F. Spaulding, Frederick Schack, Edmund R. Robinson, &c.

Centre-Street Freight-Car Nuisance.

The Assistant Aldermanic Committee on Railroads—Messrs. CUMISKY, HEALY and CONOR—met yesterday afternoon, to consider what steps should be taken to do away with, or at least abate, the freight-car nuisance in Centre-street.

It was determined to recommend the passage of an ordinance prohibiting the running of freight-cars below Forty-second-street, on Harlem and New-Haven Roads, except between the hours of 9 o'clock in the evening and 6½ o'clock in the morning.

It was also determined to oppose the granting of permission to the Harlem and New-Haven Companies to run steam dummies through the streets at any time during the day and night.

Banquet to Gov. Warmoth.

Gov. WARMOTH, of Louisiana, who has come hither to look after the interests of his State in the Mobile and Texas Railroad, was entertained by a banquet at the Union League Club house last evening. Among the prominent individuals present were Gens. G. SHERIDAN and GRISWOLD, and Messrs. HENRY CLEWS and ISAAC H. BAILEY. The entertainment was in every way an exceedingly select affair.

[Advertisement.]
Admiration aroused at the artistic appearance of KNOX's unapproachable Spring style of gentlemen's hats. When you want a becoming, elegant and perfect hat, buy it at KNOX's, No. 212 Broadway.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *Nevada*, at 5½ A. M.... For Havana, by the *Cleopatra*, at 2 P. M.

THURSDAY.

For Europe, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Westphalia*, at 11 A. M., with a supplementary mail for double-paid letters on the pier at the foot of Third-street, in Hoboken, until 1 P. M.... For Havana and West Indies, by the *Crescent City*, at 3 P. M., with a supplementary mail for double-paid letters on Pier No. 4 North River until 2½ P. M.

FRIDAY.

For Aspinwall, Kingston, Panama, and the South Pacific and Central American ports, by the *Henry Chauncey*, at 10 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 3 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 8 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 8 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 1:30, 8 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	7 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....6:15 | Sun sets....6:05 | Moon sets...10:45

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10:30 | Gov. Island..11:20 | Hell Gate..12:50

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, March 12.

Cleared.

Steam-ships China, (Br.,) Macauley, Liverpool, Chas. G. Francklyn; Nevada, (Br.,) Forsyth, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, Ga., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Wm. P. Clyde, Scott, City Point, Norfolk, Richmond, W. P. Clyde; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ships American Union, Delano, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Gen. Shepley, Patten, Iquique for orders, Jas. W. Elwell & Co.

Barks Desdemona, (Br.,) Desmond, Bristol, E. E. Morgan's Sons; Madeon(?), (Br.,) Varwell, Pernambuco, &c., George F. Bulley; Minnie, (Br.,) Isaacs, Matanzas, James W. Elwell & Co.

Brigs S. V. Nichols, Chase, Matanzas, L. Benjamin; [illegible], (Br.,) Foster, St. Johns, N. F., D. R. DeWolf & Co.

Schrs. Isaac Rich, Bryant, Jacmel, B. J. Wenberg; Uncle Sam, Locke, Jacksonville, W. Ray.

Sloops [illegible], Rayner, New-Haven; Competent, [illegible], New-Haven.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Nereus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde.

Bark Ilva, (of Tortola,) [illegible], Maracaibo Feb. [illegible], with coffee to Maitland, Phelps & Co. Has been 12 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy weather; March 11, 25 miles S. E. by S. from Sandy Hook, passed a can buoy painted red; same time saw a fore and aft schr. steering E., with loss of mainmast.

Brig Oak Point, (Br.,) Wright, from Matanzas, arr. 11th, is consigned; Cargo to J. M. Ceballos—vessel to Brett, Son & Co., and reports March 2, lat. 27 10, lon. 73 20, at 6 P. M., had a cyclone from N. E. to E. S. E., lasting 18 hours; hove the vessel to with a small piece of canvas in the main rigging; at 1 A. M., 3d, the gale abated, and the sea making a complete breach over the vessel, washed everything moveable from off deck; at 7 P. M. the gale increased from N. W., and the vessel righted without any serious damage; has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. and N. W. gales.

Schr. Caleb Eaton, (of Boston,) Hopkins, Baracoa, N. B., 24 ds., with 700 bbls. fresh herring to master.

Schr. Hattie Coombs, (of Rockland,) Jameson, St. Pierre, Mart., 24 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to E. P. Brown & Co.

Schr. Jesse B. Smith, Ferris, Providence. Was run into by an unknown vessel, carrying away her bowsprit, &c.

Schr. Anna Y. Bergen(?), Thompson, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. J. Worthington, Worthington, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Sld., steam-ships Virgo, for Savannah; Charleston, for Charleston; Isaac Bell and Wm. P. Clyde, for Richmond.

WIND—Sundown, fresh, N. E.; cloudy.

Spoken.

Feb. 28, by brig Oak Point, in lat. 27, lon. 72 20, brig W. H. Cleveland, from Turks Island, bound N.

March 5, by pilot-boat Frances Perkins, No. 16, in lat. 41, lon. 68, schr. Ripple, from Lunenburg, N. S., for Boston, short of water and sails blown away; supplied her with water, and offered to tow her to New-York, but refused any assistance.

Miscellaneous.

Ship [illegible] of the State, Johnson, hence for San Francisco, with loss of rudder, is anchored at S. W. Spit.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 12.—Arr. ship Winged Hunter, from Calcutta with loss of sails, crew badly frost-bitten; bark A. C. Small, from Cienfuegos; steamer Roman, from Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 12.—Arr. steamer Champion, from New-York, and Virginia, from Philadelphia.

Sld. brig W. A. Parker, for Baltimore; schrs. Ellen Moore, for Baltimore; G. C. Morris, for Philadelphia; J. R. Dailey, for St. George, Me.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., March 12.—Passed in—brigs Uruguay, from Matanzas, and Mary A. Chase, from St. John's; schrs. John [illegible] and George Whitford, from the West Indies.

Passed out—Steamers Austrian and Australia, for Liverpool, and Ohio, for Bremen; brig Gladiator, for [illegible]; bark [illegible], for Cork.

European Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, March 12.—The steamer Baltic, from New-York, arrived off Holyhead at 10½ this morning. She did not call at Queenstown.

PLYMOUTH, March 12.—The Hamburg-American steam-ship Allemania, from New-York, Feb. 29, arrived here this afternoon, and after landing mails and passengers proceeded for Hamburg.

LONDONDERRY, March 12.—The Allan line steam-ship Corinthian, Capt. Scott, from Portland, Me., Feb. [illegible], has arrived here.

LIVERPOOL, March 12.—Arr. ships Glen Haven, from Philadelphia Feb. 15; Irwell, from New-Orleans Jan. 31; Atlantic King, from New-York Feb. 20.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE,
NOVELTIES FOR SPRING WEAR.
LADIES' LEATHER BELTS, WITH PENDANTS; SILVER CHATELAINES FOR UMBRELLAS, FANS, SMELLING-BOTTLES, &c.

CRETONNES,
SATEENS,
CASHMERES,
AND OTHER NEW GOODS, FOR
DRAPERIES AND
FURNITURE
COVERINGS.
The Largest Stock in the City.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

F. KRUTINA
OFFERS, AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, HIS LARGE AND MOST ELEGANT STOCK OF
FURNITURE,
OF THE LATEST STYLE AND FINISH, AT HIS
MANUFACTORY & WARE-ROOMS,
NOS. 96 AND 98 HOUSTON-ST.,
Between Bowery and 2d-av.

GEO. W. PECK,
Broker and Dealer
IN ALL KINDS OF
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN COAL.
NO. 36 PINE-ST.
Orders for Coal for GAS, STEAM, MANUFACTURING and DOMESTIC uses, promptly filled, at the lowest market prices.

SAFES. MARVIN & CO.'S ARE THE BEST. New-York, Philadelphia, Chicago.

BEEBES RANGES
NEVER FAIL TO GIVE SATISFACTION.
$60 NET
For No. 1 best Family size, including Water-back and setting. JANES & KIRTLAND, Nos. 8, 8, 10 and 12 Reade-st.

IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO ADMIRERS OF ART.
GREAT EXHIBITION OF OIL-PAINTINGS IN SOMERVILLE'S ART GALLERY, No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., from the great masters of the Italian, German, Belgian and French schools, comprising originals of Swiss, Italian and German scenery; also, Figures, Interior and Castle pieces, from the Munich and other exhibitions.
Exhibition commences THURSDAY, March 7. Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission free.
AUCTION SALE will take place on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, March 12 and 13, at 8 o'clock. ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

NO. 3. OUT TODAY! NO. 3.
THE FIFTH AVENUE JOURNAL.
A BRILLIANT TRIPLE-SHEET ISSUE,
With a Superb First Page Engraving of GUSTAVE DORE'S Admirable New Picture,
"WHITTINGTON AT HIGHGATE,"
Now published for the first time in America.
Opening of a dashing new Novelette, by Le Fanu, entitled,
A ROOM IN THE DRAGON VOLANT.
THE SECRET OF THE TICHBORNE IMPOSTURE REVEALED.
THE YEARS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES NUMBERED—A Startling Prophecy.
GARVEY'S GHOST.
DRAMATIC REVIEW—EDWIN BOOTH AS CASSIUS.
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